



THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Secrets exposed How government hides its leaking system

Big screen TV Race for new-style viewing at home

Mort d'Arfur George Cole on his return to the stage

Battle fields Preview of the rugby internationals

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio daily competition prize of £2,000 was won yesterday by Mr A J Street of Hackney, London. Portfolio list, page 12; how to play, information service, back page.

Oppy-in-oven in sentenced

Richard, aged 19, of Ham, Kent, who put oppy in a hot oven for his living room floor, sentenced to three months' detention. The died.

Cie date

Bishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, will be in Bombay on 9, while both mening separate tours. Dr Runcie will also Mother Theresa in India. Lambeth Palace announced.

Buying power

A Labour government would use Marks and Spencer buying methods as the basis for a £35 billion a year "Buy British" campaign, according to Mr Roy Hattersley, the deputy party leader. Page 8.

SMOKING is... (Cough) Frighfully good (Cough) joy SPORT (Cough)



Car confusion

Motorists found guilty of identical traffic offences can expect much heavier fines in some parts of the country than elsewhere, according to a survey by the Automobile Association. Page 3.

Oath sworn

To mark his eighteenth birthday, Don Felipe de Bourbon, Crown Prince of Spain, swore to uphold the country's democratic constitution - an unprecedented move. Page 8.

Drug verdict

Jason Fitzsimmons, aged 14, who died after smoking heroin in Croxeth, Liverpool, died because of his "non-dependent use of drugs," an inquest decided. Page 2.

Husain failure

King Husain of Jordan's Middle East peace plan was thought to have collapsed after the failure of talks with Mr Yassir Arafat in Amman. Page 8.

Inquiry hitch

A judicial inquiry into police methods in Chile may be analysed by a decision of the supreme court judges. Page 6.

FOCUS

There are not enough homes this year's Edinburgh Commonwealth Games £250,000 to drop plans to make the event a "non-smoking games" with sponsorship from health bodies, it was claimed yesterday.

Table with 2 columns: News, Sport, etc. and 2 columns: 1-32

Channon blocks key witnesses at leak inquiry

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Westland affair yesterday developed into an angry constitutional clash between the Government and Parliament when ministers stopped key witnesses appearing before a Commons select committee to give evidence about the leak of the Solicitor General's letter and Mr Leon Brittan and government officials refused point blank to answer further questions about the leak.

News International dispute Thatcher attacks Wapping boycott

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister agreed yesterday with a Commons suggestion that the Labour boycott of all journalists employed by News International cut at the very root of democracy.

US deficit soars to \$148.8bn

From Bailey Morris Washington

The US Trade deficit, exacerbated by the high dollar for all of 1985, surged to a record \$148.8 billion (£105 billion) last year as imports continued to outpace exports in a pattern that produced the worst trade year ever.



A serviceman carries a piece of debris believed to be from the shuttle Challenger and found on Cocoa Beach in Florida. The debris is being impounded for Nasa inquiries.

Shuttle searchers find 30ft-long piece of wreckage

From Trevor Fishlock, Cape Canaveral

The search for an answer to the Challenger shuttle disaster became an urgent national campaign yesterday. The best engineering and scientific brains are being recruited to find out what caused the explosion that obliterated the craft and its seven crew 75 seconds after launch.

Okello now, in Sudan

Kampala (AP) - The new Ugandan president, Mr Yoweri Museveni, whose rebel army routed government forces and took control of Kampala last week, made his first Cabinet appointments yesterday, beginning with himself as Defence Minister.

Jobless level surges to record 14.4%

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Unemployment has surged to a new record level, dashing Government hopes that the jobless total had stopped increasing. The adult unemployment total, after seasonal adjustment, rose by 20,600 to 3,204,900, a peak, between December and January.

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Killer widow's case reviewed

The case of an elderly widow serving a life sentence in Durham prison for murdering her lover is under review by the parole board.

Amex outlook

Direct foreign investment in developing countries could double to about \$20 billion (£14.3 billion), American Express Bank says in its latest Review. The increase would be three times the new bank credits proposed under the Baker plan for increasing capital flows to developing countries.

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831 jobs facing axe at arms factories as defence orders drop

Up to 831 jobs are facing the axe at two Royal Ordnance armaments factories in the North.

The Ammunition Division of the Royal Ordnance company said yesterday it was looking for "significant" redundancies because of falling orders from the Ministry of Defence.

A company spokesman said 446 jobs could go at Birtley, Tyne and Wear, and 385 at Chorley, Lancs.

"We currently have 1,300 workers at Birtley and this would mean a 33 per cent cut," the spokesman said. "At Chorley we have 1,765 workers, and the loss of 385 jobs would be a 22 per cent cut."

The spokesman emphasized that some jobs might be saved if the firm attracted new orders while the number of compulsory redundancies would be kept to a minimum.

"We shall be looking for voluntary redundancies and early retirement wherever possible," he added. "The need for these redundancies arises primarily from a decline of ammunition orders from the MoD."

Later last night a union official said he had been told that the MoD would place an order for a six-point plan which included a call for

might cut the redundancies by 10 per cent.

The MoD could not confirm that the order had been placed, but said a statement would be made in the Commons later.

Of the 831 projected job losses, 620 would be shop floor workers and the rest white-collar staff.

Mr Tom Burlison, TUC North chairman, described the job losses at Birtley as a "shattering blow" to the region.

"This has been designated as Industry Year, but with the announcement at Birtley and today's massive increase in unemployment statistics, it really is meaningless to believe that 1986 is going to bring the North anything more than further job losses," he said.

Mr Gerry Ferguson, a union convener, said: "We are disgusted about the handling of the situation by local and national management."

"Other Royal Ordnance establishments were notified of our redundancies before the local management had the courtesy to inform their workforce."

Mr Ferguson said the unions at Birtley intended to fight redundancies on the basis of a six-point plan which included a call for

anticipated MoD orders to be brought forward.

Mr Derek Brookes, director of the Birtley factory, said he was "very sad" about the redundancies at the plant which dates from 1977 and up to a few years ago employed more than 2,000.

The proposed cutback was due to the reduction in ammunition orders from the MoD who provide about 90% of their work.

He confirmed the cutbacks could be avoided if just two of the points on the unions' six-point plan put to the MoD were met.

The first was the order for howitzer shells.

The other was a request to win back a contract placed by the MoD with a West German firm, for 155mm howitzer shells, as part of a weapons deal involving the UK, Italy and West Germany.

If this contract was returned to Britain there would be no need for redundancies at either Birtley, which would produce the shells, or Chorley, which would put the explosives into them.

As for fears about the long term future of the plant, this could be cleared up by the placing of a £25 million order for a new multi-launch rocket system, a joint Nato venture



The Princess of Wales joining in a game of snooker with an enthusiastic Colin Wilson, aged 15, during her visit to the Centre for the Deaf in Northampton yesterday. The princess drew applause when she potted a red with her first stroke.

Channel 4 spends £40m on season

Channel 4 is to screen eight drama series including a four-part version of *Mervyn Peake's fantasy novel Mr Eye* starring Derek Jacobi as part of its new season costing £40 million.

The channel's other drama projects include a version of *Shelley's Gothic novel, Zastrozzi, A Romance*, and a joint Italian-Chinese production of the life of Marco Polo. The schedules will also feature the return of E. F. Benson's *Mapp and Lucia*, *Prospect*, a 12-part series about two young men trying to survive in the newly upwardly mobile world of the Isle of Dogs.

The company behind the popular C4 soap opera *Brookside* will produce a six-part serial about the problems of adolescence, *What Now?* Daniel J. Travanti, the star

of *Hill Street Blues*, will play the American broadcaster Edward R. Murrow in a documentary-drama. It recreates Murrow's struggles to establish standards of American broadcast journalism.

The season's documentaries will include *The Inner Eye* in which the Cambridge psychologist Dr Nicholas Humphrey expounds his theory about "natural

psychology".

Channel 4 News is to extend its Friday night edition to 50 minutes, and the rock programme *The Tube* is to be repeated late on Tuesdays.

Sonya Braga, recently acclaimed in the film *Kiss of the Spiderwoman*, stars as an ex-prisoner returning to society in *Dancing Days*, another daily soap opera from Brazil

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Drug use verdict on boy

An inquest on Jason Fitzsimmons, aged 14, who died after smoking heroin with other boys at a derelict block of flats in Croxeth, Liverpool, decided yesterday that he had died because of his "non-dependent use of drugs".

A friend of the dead boy told the Merseyside coroner, Mr Roy Barter, at yesterday's adjourned inquest that Jason and a friend smoked heroin from a small bag. He and the other boy had taken less than a teaspoonful.

Jason, of Braybrooke Road, Norris Green, died in Alder Hey Hospital, Liverpool, four days after being found collapsed last August.

Jason's friend told the inquest he first smoked the drug at Christmas 1983, and tried it again about three weeks later. "Then it got more frequent than that," the boy added.

He bought from people living on the Croxeth Estate. Prices were from £5 to £60, depending on the size of the bag.

A large £60 bag gave me two half-a-dozen smokes. The youth said just could be found from a middle-aged, hanging around derelict flats and on corners.

Only two pushers on the streets but there were three or four houses on Croxeth estate where could be obtained.

"There are plenty of where you buy Liverpool worse than anywhere he said.

Det Chief Insp Deary, head of Merseyside Police Squad, said figures for abuse of drugs among young people on Merseyside were "absolutely chilling".

"Of more than 2,000 people who came to our notice for drugs offences last year more than 50 per cent were 20 years old or under, at that is said".

Mr Deary said heroin abuse had seen a big rise. A local addict would buy a gram for about £65 and then split it into 10 small packets.

The jury was told by the coroner that there were three possible verdicts: death from dependence on drugs, from non-dependent abuse of drugs, and accidental death.

Mr Barter said the evidence indicated that Jason was not dependent on drugs. If the jury discounted that Jason's death was caused by drug abuse, they could return an accidental death verdict.

"This will be appropriate if you thought he was perhaps fooling around, just taking things for the sake of it and acting irresponsibly."

Police 'weaken' crown prosecutors

The powers of the new crown prosecutors to weed out weak cases when the new prosecution service starts later this year will be undermined by the continuing control of the police, an article in this month's *Criminal Law Review* says.

In theory, the new crown prosecutors are meant to take over responsibility for what prosecutions are brought, it says. But in practice the police will control what cases come to court.

"This means that it is for the court, not the prosecutor, to decide whether or not proceedings should be terminated," it says.

The article, by Dr Andrew Sanders, a lecturer at Birmingham University, says that "in an understandable attempt to produce a major reform without completely disrupting the criminal justice system", the Government is trying to insert a new service into the old structure.

Police processes in particular will not change, Dr Sanders says. Independence from the police has been created by giving crown prosecutors the power to drop cases in line with

Computer market declining

British consumers are expected to buy about 400,000 fewer home computers this year than they did last year, indicating that the market is declining.

The findings are those of the stockbrokers Wood, Mackenzie who conclude that, while consumers will purchase 750,000 computers this year—dropping from 1.35 million in 1984 and 1.12 million last year—they are prepared to invest much more money in their machines.

The average computer cost about £200 last year. This year the shopper is prepared to spend £350 on a machine and is expecting much more for his money.

According to the Wood, Mackenzie survey, the first generation of home computers is being replaced by more complex machines. The Electron, the Commodore 64 and the Sinclair Spectrum are in that category, according to the stockbrokers.

The launch of the Amstrad microcomputer last year has had a big effect on the market. The machine sells for £399, which includes a display unit, a computer keyboard and a printer.

Commodore has launched its new machine in the United States and would expect to introduce it into Europe this year. Sinclair has promised new products, including a portable machine.

A new model from Acorn and its partner Olivetti is also expected.

M&S model for Labour in 'Buy British' campaign

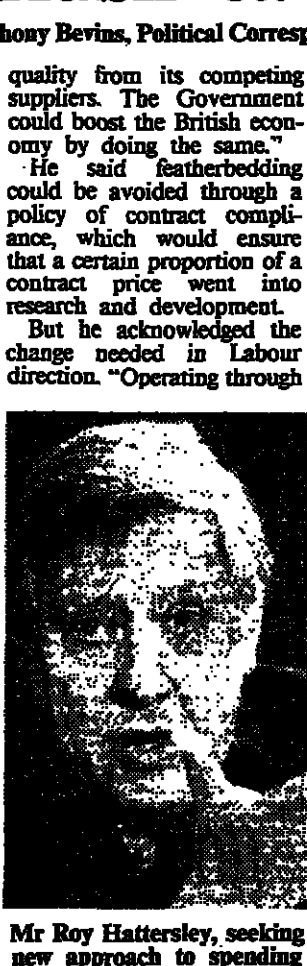
A Labour government will use purchasing techniques pioneered by Marks & Spencer as the basis of a £35 billion a year "Buy British" campaign.

Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow chancellor and deputy Labour leader, told a meeting at the London Business School yesterday that more attention was needed into the way in which public money was spent. He called for a move away from the old Labour policy of planning agreement coercion to a new policy of inducement.

Mr Hattersley said that a quarter of all public spending went on goods and services and the money should be spent wherever possible on British products rather than imports.

"Where British products of sufficiently high standard do not exist, then the Government should approach suppliers with the offer of secure contracts in return for an improvement in supply," he said.

"Marks & Spencer use their huge purchasing power, over 90 per cent of which is spent in the UK, to ensure an adequate supply of the goods it wants at the right price and



Mr Roy Hattersley, seeking new approach to spending

quality from its competing suppliers. The Government could boost the British economy by doing the same."

He said featherbedding could be avoided through a policy of contract compliance, which would ensure that a certain proportion of a contract price went into research and development.

But he acknowledged the change needed in Labour direction. "Operating through the market is one of the ways in which a Labour government's relationship with industry will differ from that advocated in the past."

"The problem with the planning agreements of years gone by, was that nobody agreed with them and nobody implemented them. A new approach based on the incentive access to markets, the Marks & Spencer technique, rather than centralized coercion, needs to be tried."

Mr Hattersley added: "Labour's approach, which is long term, pro-British and value for money, can also be applied to regional and urban policy."

"Rather than devoting scarce resources to footloose foreign multi-nationals, as was often the case with regional policy in the past, the same money can be spent on developing and building up indigenous companies who are more likely to identify with the UK."

He claimed that for the last six years the Conservatives had created the wrong climate for manufacturing. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had written it off in favour of the service industries.

Scottish school pay lobby

The Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, is lobbying ministers to set up an independent inquiry into teachers' pay in Scotland in an attempt to end the dispute there.

Teachers in Scotland have been on strike for 18 months, but the ministerial committee which is monitoring the dispute is loath to grant Scottish teachers something not given to the others.

When Mr Rifkind pressed his colleagues to accede to the Scottish teachers' demand this week, he was told to think of arguments why the Scots should be treated differently.

It is understood that the Secretary of State for Education and Science, Sir Keith Joseph, was about to offer all teachers an independent pay review last week, but the conciliation service Acas solved the English and Welsh dispute at the eleventh hour.

The Government is content to allow the provisional Acas settlement to take its course. It feels it is preferable to have Acas-style talks on the problems of teachers' conditions and pay structure because it may be easier for it to reject the recommendations of such an inquiry.

Navy vessels spend more time at sea

Frigates and destroyers of the Royal Navy are spending more time at sea than they did during the Second World War, according to naval sources.

They are now at sea for nearly half the year, whereas during the Second World War, and until recent years, they were out of port for only about 40 per cent of the time. It is said that the present use of these escort vessels is about three times as high as in the 1930s.

There has been concern that the time spent at sea, particularly since the Falklands conflict, might cause manpower and efficiency problems because of separation from friends and families.

However, senior officers claim that operational standards have improved during the last 20 years.

The high level of use at sea of destroyers and frigates has arisen partly because of the Government's policy of limiting the number of these ships to about 50. Also, demands made on the vessels has tended to rise through the need to maintain a naval presence around the Falkland Islands and in the Gulf area.

In spite of fears that the attractiveness of the Navy as a career might be damaged by increased work pressure, senior officers say that they are meeting recruitment targets for both officers and ratings, although there are difficulties in some specialist areas.

Sit-down lunch for a million

The world's biggest lunch for almost a million people is being held in October in canteens all over Britain to publicize a campaign.

A £100,000 fund is being set up to help to establish a cafe chain, to be known as Dr B's Kitchens, serving a million meals a day to the handicapped.

Round-world flight success for Porsche

An aero-engine developed by Porsche, based on the "flat six" engine in its 911 high performance car, has powered a light aircraft on a 100,000km round-the-world flight.

The 3.2 litre engine is claimed to be safer, more economical, and more ecologically favourable than aero-engines of similar capacity.

It permits the pilot to take off or land operating one control rather than having to balance controls of ignition, throttle and propeller pitch on conventional light aircraft.

The Porsche engine runs on normal leaded or unleaded petrol.

AA in dispute over lead-free petrol

As an alternative to cheap lead-free petrol the Government should cut car tax on new "lead-free only" vehicles.

The Motor Agents' Association said last night: "The Government is as likely to withdraw car tax from lead-free cars as it is to reduce tax on cigarettes and tobacco."

"But cars like the new Ford Escort which are able to run on both types of petrol are coming on to the market this year in increasing numbers and the only way to persuade motorists to swap from their old petrol is by giving them an attractive advantage in the price of lead-free at the pumps."

Leaded petrol should cost the same as unleaded, the Automobile Association said yesterday, disagreeing with the motor trade, which has urged the Government to make new lead-free petrol cheaper.

The EEC requires member states to make lead-free petrol widely available over the next three years.

The AA said the Government should adjust taxation on lead-free, which is more expensive to produce, so that the pump price of the two fuels would be identical. To do otherwise would be to penalize users of vehicles needing leaded petrol.

The defendants deny the allegations.

Yesterday, the eighth day of the hearing, Mr Patrick Phillips, QC, for the architects, said: "Sir Frederick was

Judge in damages case will inspect cathedral

A High Court judge will inspect the Roman Catholic cathedral at Liverpool as part of a negligence case against the architect and consultant engineer who designed and built it.

The official referee, Mr James Andrew-Fox, QC, will spend Monday and Tuesday in the city.

The archdiocesan trustees are claiming damages, alleging breach of contract and negligence against Frederick Gibberd & Partners, the architects, the estate of the late Sir Frederick Gibberd and Lowe & Rodin, engineers. It is claimed inadequate design and materials had resulted in severe water damage.

The defendants deny the allegations.

Yesterday, the eighth day of the hearing, Mr Patrick Phillips, QC, for the architects, said: "Sir Frederick was one of the great architects of the post-war period and this cathedral, whatever complaints are being made about it, is one of the great buildings of that period."

Mr Phillips continued: "Sir Frederick and Mr Lowe were faced with the almost impossible task of building a great building on a shoestring."

Such financial restrictions seemed to have "miraculously disappeared" now that they were talking about repairs. "A Rolls Royce is to take the place of a second-hand Ford Anglia."

Mr Phillips said the proposed repairs included replacing an aluminium roof, originally costing £70,000, with a £1.5 million lead roof.

Mr Phillips said one defence argument would be that the trustees brought their claim too long after damage first appeared.

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Clash over Tube link for dockland railway

The future of the planned London docklands railway was clouded yesterday by a dispute about the siting of its Underground terminus in the City.

The common council of the City Corporation voted to oppose London Regional Transport's plan to end the railway at the Bank Underground station.

The common council, equivalent of a borough council, opted for a terminus at Cannon Street near by for the light railway which will go to the fast-developing industrial area on former dockland in the Isle of Dogs.

It decided to petition against the Bill for a Bank terminus which is to be promoted by London Regional Transport, the new transport authority for the capital.

The terminus was planned originally for the Minorities,

Thatcher backs Times move

Continued from page 1

misgivings about security after he and colleagues had been kicked and punched both outside and inside Congress House on Tuesday.

At yesterday's meeting the TUC general council decided that the EETPU's actions in the dispute might be detrimental to the trade union movement. The union would be asked to give an explanation by next Wednesday.

On BBC Breakfast Television yesterday Mr Todd accused Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News International, of "industrial dictatorship".

Interviewed on the same programme, Mr Murdoch recalled that only seven days ago he had offered the unions six months' negotiations to resolve the question of redundancy payments.

"They did not want to negotiate. They thought the way to bring me to my knees

was to go on strike, and they miscalculated," Mr Murdoch said.

The print unions "rackets" - "old Spanish customs" and people working only half time or even quarter time and drawing full pay - were deeply resented by journalists. He was certainly not going back.

Miss Brenda Dean and Mr Tony Dubbins, general secretaries of SOGAT and the NGA respectively, yesterday launched a joint campaign urging the public not to buy Mr Murdoch's newspapers.

Clifford Longley, father of *The Times* NUJ Chapel (office branch) said yesterday: "I hope all journalists will be alert to the threat to the freedom of the press in the present crisis in the newspaper industry. Any refusal to treat *Times* journalists as journalists, by politicians, trade unions, or whomsoever, puts press freedom in great danger."

Parliament, page 4

DALENE MATTHEE

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Heads seek tough line on drug abuse in classroom

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The "softly softly" approach to drug abuse among the young was rejected yesterday by head teachers in England and Wales who called for a hard-hitting campaign to stop primary and secondary school children experimenting with drugs, solvents and alcohol.

Children found pushing drugs or in possession of illegal substances at schools should be suspended, and the illegal substances should be confiscated and handed to the police, the National Association of Head Teachers said at the launch of a memorandum on alcohol, drug and solvent abuse.

The document, which has been sent to all 24,500 NAHT members, said: "For schools not to recognize the problem or believe it cannot exist among their own pupils is naive, for the problem is not exclusive to any one geographic region or any one social class."

There has been an estimated 28 per cent increase in the number of newly registered addicts, and heads cited cases of children snuffing glue and correcting fluid, taking snuffing drugs for sports, and smoking heroin.

The association recommended that parents should be contacted immediately if a child is found in possession of controlled drugs, such as heroin, cocaine, cannabis or amphetamines.

The heads should suspend the pupil and call in the police so that the suppliers can be identified. If the police ask for the names of the

children involved, head teachers must supply them, but otherwise the NAHT recommends that names are not given.

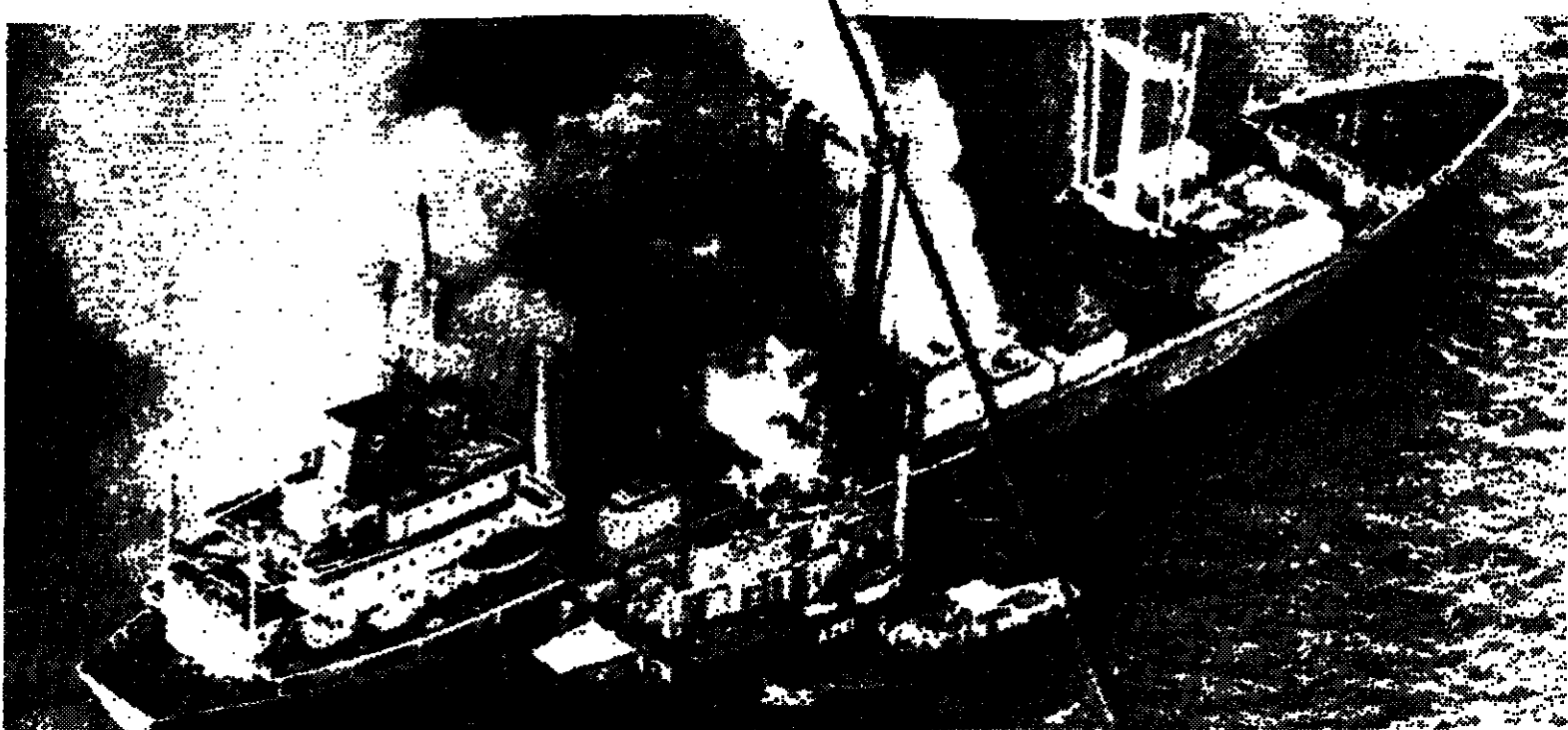
Mr Derek Best, the association's president, said that virtually all secondary school youngsters were fully aware of the drug scene, and knew the language and drugs available. But 9, 10 and 11-year-olds were increasingly being drawn in.

He said every local education authority should draw up a policy to ensure there is off-the-job training for teachers and a system of referral for schools so that heads know where to turn.

Every child who turned to solvents or drugs needed sympathy and help rather than chastisement, the NAHT memorandum said. "The temptation to pupils in our schools is enormous and teachers should be aware of these facts. Heads should be discussing with their staffs what contribution they need to make within the curriculum of the school in order to alert pupils to the dangers, and take preventative measures."

The headteachers were scathing about what they called the Home Office's "softly softly" approach to the problem, and said there needed to be an explicit and aggressive publicity campaign similar to the anti-smoking and anti-drinking campaigns.

Schools should agree a statement of policy with the governors, and there should be up-to-date materials, including films and video tapes, for teacher education.



The blazing freighter 'Ebn Magid' on Chesil Beach, Dorset, yesterday.

Burning cargo ship beached on sandbank

The Libyan freighter Ebn Magid was towed out of Portland naval base yesterday and flooded with water jets from 10 vessels after a fire burned in its holds for more than 40 hours got out of control. It sank in shallow water over a sandbank.

Part of a cargo of dangerous chemicals, ethanol and butanol, were still on board but the Dorset fire brigade

said the danger that they might explode was slight. The chemicals give off toxic fumes if burned. The captain remained on board.

The 7,500-ton freighter sent out a distress signal 21 miles south-west of Portland at 5.15 pm on Tuesday after fire broke out in a consignment of animal feed cake its No 3 hold amidships. The destroyer HMS Manchester

and the German frigate Niedersachsen escorted it to the harbour where, on fire officers' advice, it docked shortly after midnight.

Firemen from all over Dorset, naval ratings and civilians from the base worked frantically in relays to clear the decks of 13-ton containers, cars and trucks in order to open the hatches. Then they struggled to unload

55-gallon drums of chemicals from the No 1 hold while firemen in breathing apparatus tried to fight the fire in No 3.

But by Thursday morning the fire had spread out of control. At 6.45 am the 30-man Libyan crew were evacuated and, "blazing from end to end" the ship was towed by Royal Navy tugs 300 metres out into Portland Harbour.

There it was beached and doused with jets from firefighting vessels, tugs and other boats, the brigade said. The Royal Navy said: "We expect the ship to sink a few feet into the water and founder and hopefully the flames will be doused."

The crew were being housed and fed at HMS Osprey, the base's onshore recreation centre.

Now the boss is a temp, too

A new breed of "executive temp" will be a regular visitor in British boardrooms and offices in a move announced by the Confederation of British Industry yesterday.

He is highly specialized, probably in the middle of his career, and extremely well paid.

The professional trouble-shooter joins a company for anything from five weeks to

two years, either to mastermind a particular project or solve a crisis.

From next week the CBI will act as a "temp agency", putting companies in touch with temporary executives tailored to their needs.

The scheme is being run jointly with Inbucon, the management consultants, which operates an expanding pool of about 600 specialists, including managing directors, sales managers and technologists.

They will supply the executive temps through the CBI.

Speaking at a press conference in London, Mr Richard Price, employment affairs director of the CBI, said: "As a result of this service, companies and parts of companies will be better run, more efficient, and will reach out further, because there will be the right guy at the right time at the right cost to keep the business going."

GLC loses in Lords

Three Law Lords led by Lord Bridge of Harwich yesterday refused the GLC and four London boroughs leave to appeal to the Lords from rulings that they are not entitled to cross-examine witnesses or make submissions at a forthcoming inquiry into plans to close Marylebone Station.

The High Court and the Court of Appeal ruled there had been no procedural impropriety by the London

Regional Passengers Committee, which is holding the inquiry, in refusing them that right.

They said natural justice did not require the committee to permit cross-examination of all witnesses, although it may be permitted on particular topics.

The Law Lords ordered the GLC and Brent, Ealing, Harrow and Hillingdon to pay the hearing's costs.

'Softest' courts on traffic offences

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Motorists found guilty of identical traffic offences in Buckinghamshire, West Sussex and Berkshire can expect much heavier fines than in any other part of England and Wales. On the other hand, magistrates in Cumbria, West Glamorgan and Tyne and Wear are the most lenient.

Similar inconsistencies in the number of penalty points awarded and the time taken for cases to reach court were revealed yesterday after an investigation of nearly 8,000 court cases involving members of the Automobile Association.

Mr Olaf Lambert, the AA's director general, said: "The wide variations in the way motorists are being dealt with by our courts is so surprising that we have drawn our initial findings to the attention of the Home Office."

The toughest magistrates in careless driving cases were West Sussex, outer London and Bedfordshire where fines averaged over £72. That compared with under £50 in the most lenient counties of Hereford and Worcester, Kent and Merseyside.

Other examples of careless driving fines were Devon, £55, Greater Manchester £54, Inner London £53, Oxfordshire £60, Lancashire £62, Surrey £64, and West Yorkshire £58.

Penalty points awarded under the "totting-up" procedure leading to disqualification when they reach 12 were equally disparate. Bedfordshire courts imposed four or even five points in 57 per cent of careless driving cases. On the other hand, only 7 per cent of offenders in Kent and 9 per cent in Lancashire could expect so many points.

Killer acted in a replay of crime

A man, who took part in a police reconstruction of his crime, was given three life sentences at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Stephen Doyle posed as an innocent passer by when he helped detectives to replay the last minutes in the life of Ghansy Coe, aged 27, a betting shop manager he had raped and strangled. Seven months later Doyle, aged 24, confessed when he was arrested after the rape of a girl aged 16, Mr Anthony Hacking, QC, for the prosecution, said.

As Doyle, a ceiling fixer, of Bouth Road, Laindon, Basildon, Essex, was led away, his elder sister Donna, who listened to the case, wept and said: "He should be hanged".

In 1979 Doyle was jailed for four years for stabbing Donna 18 times when she caught him rifling the gas meter.

He admitted murdering Miss Coe and raping her in the car park at Guildford Railway Station on August 30, 1984, and raping the schoolgirl on March 1 last year in Laindon.

Mr Justice Webster described Doyle as a "danger to the public" and said two consultant psychiatrists had examined him and found nothing mentally wrong.

Doyle, bespectacled and flanked by four prison officers, was told by the judge that his offences were "quite horrifying" and he exhibited "a high degree of criminality".

Mr Hacking said Doyle probably attacked Miss Coe because she surprised him late at night as he broke into a Jaguar car. He intended stealing the vehicle for a "joyride".

Miss Coe lived opposite the station car park and was taking her sheepdog Tara for a walk when Doyle grabbed her. At the time Doyle was living at a Guildford hotel and working on a contract redecorating a shop. Police interviewed him in connection with the killing and he "hoodwinked" them by making a false statement of his movements, Mr Hacking said.

Charges lifted against riot journalist

A freelance journalist who claimed he was beaten by police while working for The Times Educational Supplement during the Huddersworth riots was awarded £1,000 costs yesterday when a charge of threatening behaviour was dropped at Birmingham Magistrates' Court.

Mr Howard Sharron, aged 32, of King's Heath, Birmingham, had been told to photograph headteachers. He was knocked over and stamped by youths who had been storming police. Mr Ian Young, his solicitor, said: "The disturbing aspect is that he was assaulted with truncheons while offering no evidence and was arrested after others told the police that he was a bona fide journalist covering the riot." Mr Sharron said he would sue over the incident.

Health expert denies salt is bad for you

Government-backed guidelines for reducing salt consumption are "based on erroneous judgements", a leading expert in hypertension said yesterday.

The guidelines were contained in a report published last year, but its conclusions were based on references which, on scrutiny, proved irrelevant and drawn from unreliable data, Professor John Swales, of Leicester Royal Infirmary, said.

The report by the National Advisory Committee for Nutritional Education (NACNE) concluded that reducing salt intake would lower blood pressure and could do no harm, assumptions not supported by Professor Swales.

"Severe salt restriction could reduce the capacity to survive bleeding from trauma, surgery or accidents, for example", he said.

Coronary warning to women

Women were yesterday given a warning that heart disease can kill them just as surely as it kills men.

Professor John Catford, head of Britain's first Department of Health Education and Promotion at the University of Wales in Cardiff, said more than 70,000 women died every year from coronary heart disease in the UK.

Professor Catford said in Boston during a study tour that while young men were more prone to heart disease than young women, the overall number of deaths from heart disease was only a little lower in women than in men.

Professor Catford said a 3 per cent rise in heart disease rate among women might be the result of increased smoking and less physical exercise. "It is much easier for a man to go jogging than it is for a woman."

Murder and rape trial

A man accused of murdering Jacqueline Murray, a prostitute, in Park Lane, London, last November, was yesterday sent for trial at the Central Criminal Court on 13 counts, including four of rape.

Seven new charges of robbery, stealing cars and having a firearm with intent to endanger life were added when the man, aged 22, appeared at Bow Street Magistrates' Court.

School survey on vandalism

Thousands of schoolchildren in the North-east will contribute to a survey on school vandalism and theft, which cost £360,000 in Newcastle upon Tyne last year.

The North-East Regional Schools Security Group, consisting of officials from schools, police and fire brigades, has prepared a questionnaire for students, aged five to 18, who will not have to reveal their identities.

Aviemore centre in £1m sale deal

By Ronald Faux

The Aviemore Centre, the tourist and leisure complex in the Scottish Highlands which was losing £500,000 a year, is to be sold soon by the House of Fraser to the Reo Stakis organization in a £1 million deal.

The centre was opened 20 years ago and comprises chalet motels, an ice rink, a swimming pool, discotheques, a night club and a conference centre on a 100-acre site. But it was regarded as too down-market. If the deal is agreed the Stakis organization is likely to aim for a more exclusive clientele. The Glasgow-based com-

pany is one of the largest hotel, restaurant and casino chains in Britain. It has a large investment in the Speyside area and successfully runs the Ceylumbridge Hotel near Aviemore. Recently the company brought the Speyside Hotel within the Aviemore Centre, for £750,000.

With the summer attractions of the Spey valley and the expanding ski industry on Cairngorms the belief is that Aviemore has great potential as a year-round resort, given proper marketing. The centre was the brain-child of the late Lord Fraser

of Allender who led the attempt to establish an all-season resort in the highlands. He was one of the original partners and the architect for the scheme was Mr John Poulson. It was taken over by the House of Fraser and while the Spey valley prospered and the centre became internationally well known it was never able to generate the revenue that had been hoped for. Three years ago the centre was offered on the market for £3 million which was considered unrealistically high. Recently the 240-strong workforce was cut by a third.

Reason enough to consider a flexible business loan.

Base Rates are a bit like the weather, ie notoriously difficult to predict.

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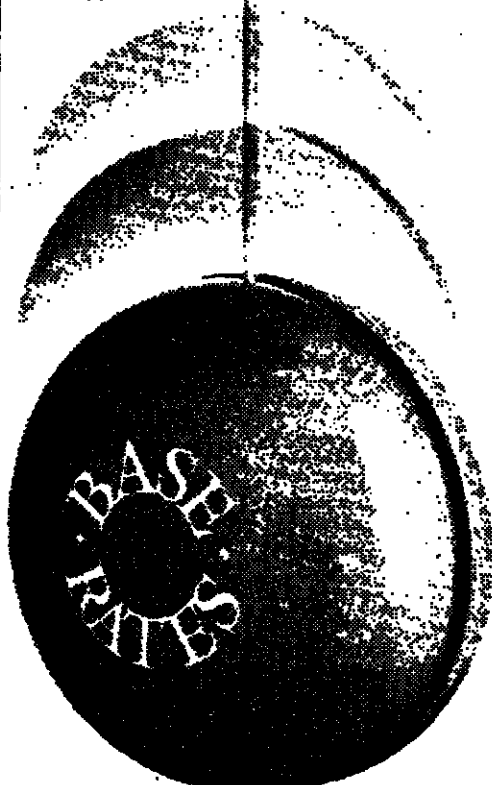
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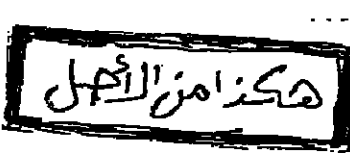
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Prime Minister in clash over Brittan

WESTLAND

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, clashed with Simon Hughes (Southwest and Bournemouth, L) over whether the Department of Trade and Industry officials should give evidence to the Commons defence select committee over the Westland affair.

During question time Mr Hughes said that, like unemployment, the Westland affair was a national disgrace. He said that the Prime Minister had reached an all-time high with 56 per cent of people not believing her explanation given during the debate on the Westland affair on Monday.

Could she tell us (he said) if she or her office were consulted about the decision to prohibit three senior officials of the Department of Trade and Industry from giving evidence to the defence select committee?

If she authorized that prohibition, does she intend to make sure that no civil servants speak to officers and members of the House?

Will she cover up for what she has done, or will she let her civil servants tell the truth even if she cannot?

Mrs Thatcher added: We shall be in touch with the committee and shall, of course, give any requests proper consideration. Maybe Labour MPs will remember the time when the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under a Labour Government refused to appear before a select committee.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal party, said the answer to Mr Hughes had given serious implications for the conduct of business in the House.

She would recall that in her two statements she had laid great stress on the future inquiries by the defence select committee. Mrs Thatcher had no right to place any letter on anyone who wished to attend.

Mrs Thatcher: of course the government want to co-operate with the select committee. Those officials who advise on policy and are therefore in a position to help the defence select committee work on the defence implications of the Westland affair have co-operated fully and will continue to do so.

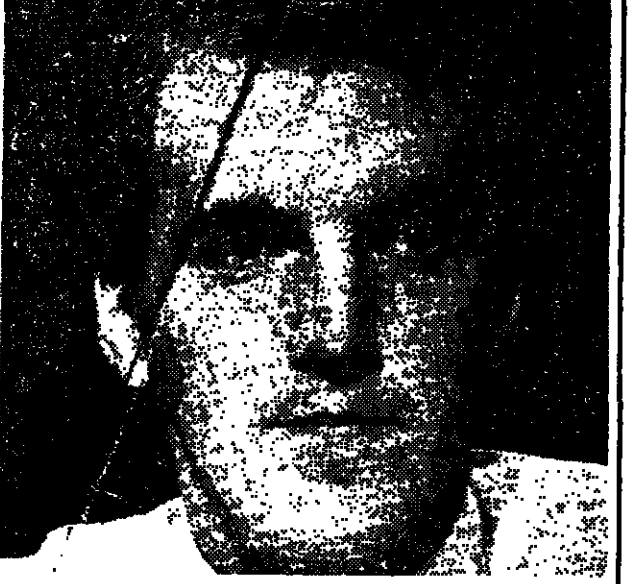
Civil servants are either responsible to their ministers

on policy or to the Head of the Civil Service.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Liverpool, C) said that when the Prime Minister was looking into precedents on select committees, ministers and officials, she should reflect her memory at the circumstances in which the then Attorney General, Mr Sam Skaife, refused to appear before a trade and industry committee looking into the recovery operation following the crash of Chrysler. That was an interesting precedent.

Mrs Thatcher: I do not have details of that one but I have details of what occurred in June 1976 when the then Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster had received an invitation from the trade and industry committee to attend and give evidence on public expenditure on Chrysler.

He went on to say that the then Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, who had direct ministerial responsibility for this, was to give evidence on behalf of the whole government and so he would decline to give evidence before that committee.



Hughes: Was Mrs Thatcher consulted?

Mrs Thatcher: I set out in my own speech on Monday the full circumstances. (Labour cries of "No!") I pointed out that the accuracy of the statement was checked with all concerned.

That is what Mr Hughes does not like and cannot get over. Of course, the Government wishes to co-operate with select committees.

Those officials who advise on policy (she continued) and are, therefore, in a position to help the defence select committee work on the defence implications of the Westland affair, have co-operated fully and will continue to do so.

The committee's request for private secretaries and personal staff to give evidence has major implications for the conduct of the Government and for relations between ministers and their private offices, which will need to be thought about further.

A total of 5,000 British servicemen and women would take part in Operation Saif Sareea in Oman later this year, Mr John Smead, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, disclosed when opening the debate in the Commons on the Army. This would make it the largest out-of-area exercise for many years and should prove of great value.

He gave details of improvements to the Army's equipment, emphasizing that there had been no let-up in the modernization of nuclear and conventional forces by Warsaw Pact countries on the western front.

Turning to terrorism he said it had increasingly assumed an international dimension and in Northern Ireland took on a most sophisticated form. Last year 522 charges were brought relating to terrorism; 227 weapons were found; and nearly seven tonnes of explosives discovered.

He pressed the work of bomb disposal and search teams in saving lives, property, and jobs from destruction. They had dealt with over 200 devices, one of which contained 1,600 lbs of explosives.

Mr Deszai Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, said there would inevitably be a decline in the total defence budget and there was a great danger of cuts falling on the Army. The Government might well find itself in the ridiculous position of cutting front line defence and expenditure on weapons of first resort while spending was described as a weapon of last resort.

The Labour Party would get rid of Trident and, by doing so, believed it would be possible to maintain conventional defence spending. Labour would also retain the British Army of the Rhine.

The Ministry of Defence had not shown much haste in deciding what kind of helicopter he wanted for the Army and other Services. Was the matter being studied at all?

The Army needed two or three different kinds of helicopter, some to blow up tanks and others to carry troops and heavy equipment. This government had failed to have a proper policy in relation to the kind of helicopters the Services required.

The government lacked an industry policy or did not

know whether it wanted one. If it had such a proper industry policy the Westland problem would not have arisen in the way it did.

Labour had expressed the support for the European package not because of any rabid anti-Americanism but because there was a real problem for Britain's defence industries. Britain's industrial base could probably be better protected by having some collaborative projects with European countries instead of risking being gobbled up by the United States.

One of these days the government will have to decide how it is going to afford all the different roles.

The only logical way was to cancel Trident and concentrate on conventional defence.

Sir Anthony Back (Chichester, North, C) said that what was needed now in defence was a period of quietude. They were at the end of the automatic increase of 3 per cent in real terms - the Nato agreement which the government had honoured to the full. There would be a fight for limited resources and they looked to the new Defence Secretary to ensure that this was kept within reasonable bounds.

The time bomb ticking away

RURAL AREAS

An Alliance motion expressing concern about recent cuts in rural support grant to rural areas would lead to unacceptable rate increases and endorsing NFU warnings about the collapse of British farm income was rejected in the Commons on Wednesday night by 262 votes to 146 - Government majority, 116.

A Government amendment welcoming various Government measures designed to

check the decline in rural bus services, initiative on conservation and the rural economy, was agreed to.

Penhaligon (Truro, L) said the lobby at the House by tin miners that day typified the problems facing rural areas. These areas were green and pleasant lands with some picturesque cottages. But there was high unemployment and low pay which in turn created housing problems. The time bomb ticking away in rural communities was the massive erosion of farming.

Small cottage hospitals were being closed and there was only a semblance of transport services in some rural areas.

Mrs Angela Ransford, Under Secretary of State for Environment, said the rate support grant settlement was a recognition of the undoubted needs of inner cities but involved a shift of only 2 per cent in the grant paid to shire areas. Any reduction was unwelcome but she did not agree that in consequence the dire predicament which Mr Penhaligon had made would ensue.

Mr Gummer said: I have

Unionist MPs stage walkout

ULSTER

Newly re-elected Ulster Unionist MPs walked out of the Commons at the start of the first question time on Northern Ireland since the 15 by-elections in the Province.

Mr Martin Plummer (Steeplefield Hillsborough, Lab) reacted to their action by saying: Do not get the antics of the Unionists in coming in and walking out and acting as they are mean they have had their own way for so long that when it comes to arguing their case they suddenly refuse to discuss it with us.

They feel themselves in a defensive and weak position and events have overtaken them.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland: I do not underestimate the strength of feeling in the Province and the genuine concern Unionists have about it. That is more reason for recognizing the

importance of discussions and talking about that situation. Simply withdrawing will be achieved by abstention and absenting themselves. Parliament is here and this is the role of Parliament and I hope sensible discussions can take place.

Earlier, Mr Ian Gow (Eastbourne, C) said if the Government had believed the Anglo-Irish agreement would have been opposed deeply by the minority community in Northern Ireland it would never have been entered into. Why then was it right to proceed with it when the Government knew it was deeply opposed by the majority?

Mr King: I am aware and have never concealed that there is great concern among the majority community, some of whom are insisting on open and close cooperation with the Government of the Irish Republic. It will be our determination to make sure there is a better understanding of the benefits the agreement can bring. Benefits can come from closer cross-border co-

operation and there were significant changes in the Nationalist vote in the recent by-elections.

Mr Mervyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab): If, despite the Government's attempts and in the light of the election results which were geared to the November agreement, the majority of the people in Ulster were determined to go for independence, what would the Government do?

Mr King: The whole House would recognize what a most unfortunate course that would be. We remain willing, ready and anxious to talk to representatives of the majority community. They cannot complain about lack of consultation when they refuse to enter into any dialogue whatsoever.

Mr Jeremy Hayes (Hartford, C): Is he not encouraged by the opinion polls which seem to indicate that most people in the Province now do not accept that the way forward is non-cooperation either actively or passively?

Mr King: Non-cooperation

will only be damaging to the economy and future of the Province. Increasingly, sensible opinion among the majority community recognizes the necessity for talks and discussions to see if a way through can be found. What would be inexcusable in the present situation is a refusal even to talk.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab): Instead of walking out would it not be wiser for the Unionists to recognize that the Anglo-Irish agreement is going to be maintained and it is the responsibility of the Government to demonstrate that this is going to be the position?

Mr King: I wish to accord to the Unionist members of this Parliament the respect due to Members of this House but if they are not here it is difficult to do so.

I find it difficult to understand a position of standing for the Government in the United Kingdom and then declining to play your part in it.

Alliance chooses man for Fulham

By Stephen Goodwin Political Staff

Mr Roger Liddle, leader of the Alliance group on Lambeth Council, has been chosen to fight the forthcoming Fulham by-election for the Social Democrats.

The Alliance hopes for a good showing in the former Conservative seat in what will be the first test of electoral opinion since the start of the Westland affair.

Mr Liddle, aged 39, is a founder member of the SDP and contested the nearby Vauxhall constituency in the 1983 General Election. He was chosen from a shortlist of seven prominent Social Democrats in a secret postal ballot of SDP and Liberal constituency party members.

Mr Liddle worked in the electricity supply industry before becoming special adviser to Mr William Rodgers when he was Labour's Minister of Transport. He now works in the SDP's public policy centre, on economic and social initiatives.

Thatcher backs Times move to Wapping

THE PRESS

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said in the Commons she wished Mr. Murdoch's newspapers well in their efforts to print on the latest equipment.

She made this statement during question time in reply to Mr Peter Trowham (Bolton North East, C) who had asked her utterly to condemn the futile and illegal attempts of the TUC to stop publication of Mr. Murdoch's newspapers.

She said everyone was entitled to take full advantage of the law, including the trade unions.

Sir Edward Gardner (Fylde, C): The Labour leader's boycott of all journalists is outrageous.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree with him.

Mr George Gardner (Reigate, C): Will she make arrangements to transport the Leader of the Opposition and his entire front bench to join the picket line at Wapping to thereby ensure every worker crosses the picket line?

Mrs Thatcher: That is an excellent question.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab): On this day when the highest levels of unemployment ever known have been recorded due to this Government's policies, it will not go unnoticed by the people of this country that, when the printers' union has taken a stance to protect jobs - with 6,000 more jobs at stake - that the Conservative benches cheered to echo the man Murdoch and the anti-trade union legislation fully brought into operation and supported by the Prime Minister in order to create more unemployment and not less. That is the truth of the situation.

Mrs Thatcher: I totally reject what he has said. Industry under the policies of this Government has been able to become thoroughly competitive. If not, we should have lost whole industries and the unemployment position would have been infinitely worse.

Restrictive practices and over-manning do not save jobs they lead to the loss of infinitely more jobs in the end.

The decision by the Labour Party and TUC to boycott News International journalists was the subject of further questioning by Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House, following his announcement of Commons business for next week.

Mr Harry Greenwood (Ealing North, C) asked if he would arrange an early debate on the freedom of the press, particularly taking into account the stance current to it by the Labour Party and the TUC.

Mr Biffen: He sets out a very attractive proposition for the use of Government time. The problem at present is that there is very little Government time available for these various debates, but I will continue to bear these matters in mind.

Mr Tony Baldry (Banbury, C) asked if Mr Biffen would give the Opposition time to explain why the Labour Party wished to be in contact with *The Times* and *The Sun*. Did that indicate that life would be like under a future Labour government, he added. Mr Biffen: I quite understand, but he is asking me to make time available when it is already available. There is an Opposition day next week, and we will judge how they wish to use it.

Mr Harry Ewing (Falkirk East, Lab) asked during questions about Commons business for next week whether either of the two members of the Cabinet who recently resigned had been able to retain ministerial cars and drivers.

If this is the case (he went on), could the Leader of the House, arrange for the responsible minister to come here next week and make a statement indicating under what circumstances this is taking place and who is paying?

Mr Biffen: If he would like to write to me setting out the situation, I will have the matter looked at.

PM disappointed with jobless total

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Prime Minister admitted during Commons questions that after several months of falling unemployment, the unemployment figures just published were deeply disappointing. But she felt the figures did not necessarily indicate that unemployment was rising again.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said that unemployment today had reached 3.4 million, the highest figure ever. When unemployment was at 1.1 million in 1979 the Prime Minister had confidently promised that she would reduce it.

Will she (he asked) give the same promise now?

Mrs Thatcher: I am the first to admit that after several months of falling unemployment, the unemployment figures published are deeply disappointing.

But just as we do not claim last year's figures were not a reverse of the trend when they were better, so it is too early to say that two months figures indicate that unemployment is rising again. The number of

people in work has increased by 700,000 since March 1983. Mr Kinnock: She must know that her claim about 700,000 is invalid. Even the Bank of England system of calculations demonstrates that the number of jobs in terms of full-time equivalents has fallen.

Is not the truth that the Prime Minister does not know how to get unemployment down and does not care about it. If she did she would not allow it to go on and on all the time.

Mrs Thatcher: We shall only create more wealth and, therefore, more jobs, by creating more work to sell competitively in the markets of the world. That is the only way.

The best indication of the growth of jobs is that given by the Department of Employment's official count over three months.

On the Bank's adjustment which refers to full-time equivalents... (Labour interruptions) Yes (she went on) many of the jobs have been part-time, and what is wrong with that?

The bank's adjustment based on the assumption about full-time employment equivalent is inevitably uncertain

IBA win in image case

Mr Norris McWhirter yesterday lost a High Court fight to take criminal proceedings against the Independent Broadcasting Authority, over the use of subliminal images on the satirical *Spinal Tap* show.

Mr McWhirter, aged 59, the editor of the *Guinness Book of Records*, complained of a "grotesque and ridiculing image of my face superimposed on the top of the body of a naked woman".

He said the quarter-second shot was not visible to the ordinary viewer but exploited the subconscious mind. He claimed this was a criminal offence under the Broadcasting Act 1981.

But Lord Justice Lloyd, sitting with Mr Justice Swinburn in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, said no criminal offence was created by the Act, which did not prohibit the inclusion of subliminal images in terms, but a duty was imposed on the IBA to be satisfied that no such images were included.

He quashed the summons taken out by Mr McWhirter at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court and prohibited all further proceedings.

The shot was seen by Mr McWhirter's nephew, aged 15, using a freeze-frame button on a video recorder.

Outside the court, Mr McWhirter, who is backed by the Freedom Association, said he planned to take the matter to the House of Lords.

Although the two judges refused him leave to appeal, and ordered him to pay costs, he will go directly to the House. "It is a matter of profound constitutional importance. I think brainwashing and activities of this kind are something which should be suppressed and something, as a private citizen, I want suppressed."

Subliminal messages are deceitful and I want them stopped. They are profoundly dangerous. When my nephew saw it, he said, 'Look, there is Uncle Norris.' I have not yet met the model my face was superimposed on, but you never know I might in the future."

Milk ban reversed

The Government has reversed its ban on the sale of untreated milk in the West Country, that many tourists want to drink untreated milk during farm holidays. They must be told what they are drinking but it seems wholly unreasonable to make it impossible to drink farm milk with the family when you are staying on a farm.

We are, however, insistent that people must know when green top milk is sold or served.

Mr Gummer said: I have

been struck during my visits to farms, particularly in the West Country, that many tourists want to drink untreated milk during farm holidays. They must be told what they are drinking but it seems wholly unreasonable to make it impossible to drink farm milk with the family when you are staying on a farm.

We are, however, insistent that people must know when green top milk is sold or served.

Mr Gummer said: I have

Plea to Ireland

It was a matter of the greatest importance and of considerable urgency that the Irish Government should accede to the European convention on the suppression of terrorism.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said

Lead weights to go

The Government will ban the sale of most lead weights for angling from January 1, 1987 if the voluntary approach, supported by the angling organisations, has not proved successful by the end of the current fishing season.

In addition the Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Wales, have issued a model bye-law to water authorities so they can, if they wish, ban the use of lead weights for fishing in their areas.

Wage bill up to 40% lower in North and Midlands

Clerical pay review

Companies based in London could slash up to 40 per cent off their pay costs by moving to the North and Midlands, according to a survey published yesterday.

Average salaries for secretaries in central London offices are now £7,900 a year, against £5,700 a year in Nottingham and Derby. Telephonists receive an average £6,900 a year in London, but £4,775 in the Midlands.

The *Clerical and Operative Reward Survey*, published by Reward Regional Surveys, shows that clerical staff in London are paid 30 per cent above the national average, while in Yorkshire the figure is 8 per cent below. "Add to that the difference in property costs, and it is hard to see why office-based companies remain in the capital", the survey says.

Pay rose by 7.5 per cent last year for clerical and shop-floor workers, nearly 2 per cent above the rate of inflation. With tax gains

added in the survey says, those in work are on average nearly 3 per cent better off.

The increase in holiday time and cut in working hours have both begun to level out over the past year. A decade ago the average shop-floor worker was receiving £1.25 an hour for a 45-hour week, but is now receiving £3.31 an hour for 39 hours.

"In general there has been a steady reduction in clerical hours, the movement from one of steady attrition, rather than a dramatic change."

The survey, which covered 250,000 workers in 612 companies, found that skilled shop workers have done better than most over the past year, with average pay increases of more than 9 per cent. The average clerical worker receives £11 a week, and factory workers receive an average £130.

A separate survey published yesterday by Manpower Ltd predicted that

nearly two million people will be working in temporary jobs this year.

If the annual growth rate in temporary working continues at the pace of the last three years, about 11 per cent, around one in 12 of all working people will be temporary by the end of this year.

"This is more, even, than the increase in computer employment, often cited as the fastest growing sector," Mr Ken Davidson, Manpower's director of human resources, said.

Although one in three temporary workers are seeking permanent jobs, 27 per cent are pursuing temporary work as a permanent lifestyle. Manpower's study is based on figures contained in *Temporary Work in Great Britain*, Labour Market Quarterly Report, published by the Manpower Services Commission in November last year.

Clerical and Operative Reward Survey, published by Reward Regional Surveys, 1, Mill Street, Stone, Staffordshire.

Nine face Telecom charges

Scotland Yard has said that nine men are to be prosecuted for allegedly contravening the rules of the British Telecom shares flotation.

Summons for offences ranging from attempted criminal deception to conspiracy have been issued against the nine.

The summonses are returnable to Bow Street Magistrates' Court, London, in March.

The prosecutions come after an investigation by fraud squad officers from the Metropolitan and City of London forces after the £4 billion privatization of British Telecom in November 1984.

Share applications to the public were limited to 800 a person as part of the Government's campaign to encourage small shareholders. Would-be investors were warned that they could be prosecuted if they submitted more than one application.

Inquiries showed that many people ignored the rules and made multiple applications.



Gloomy Budget for the Irish

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The Irish Government has heralded a year of austerity with a Budget aimed at improving the republic's finances. Smokers, drinkers and motorists were hit hard.

Increases in VAT and excise duties mean that from March the cost of a pint of Guinness will be £1.16, a small whisky 97p, a gallon of petrol £2.71 and 20 cigarettes £1.63.

In Wednesday's budget, which Mr Alan Dukes, Minister for Finance, said was designed to avoid having an overall deflationary impact on the economy, the Government attempted to shift some of the burden of taxation from direct to indirect taxes.

The standard 20 per cent VAT was increased by 2 per cent.

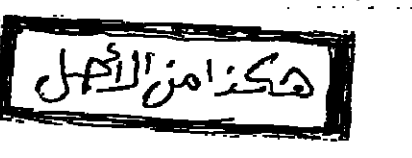
Mr Dukes abolished a 1 per cent levy on all income, widened the standard 35 per cent tax band to ease the burden for middle income earners and reduced the top tax rate from 60 to 58 per cent to ease workers' overall tax burden.

Now 12,000 people will no longer pay tax and 191,000 will pay lower rate tax. He increased social welfare benefits by 5 per cent for the long term unemployed and 4 per cent for others.

In his budget statement, Mr Dukes estimated that the inflation rate in 1986 would be 4.5 per cent and the current budget deficit £2,250 million or 7.4 per cent of GNP with the overall exchequer borrower requirement at £2,001 million or 11.8 per cent of GNP.

Mr Dukes said the slower than expected growth in the economy and in employment during 1985 meant the budget had to be one that would not depress the economy but it was necessary to reduce the deficit and tackle the black economy.

The budget was received in almost total silence by government backbenchers who had been warned that there would be little scope for major reductions in taxation which most observers accept will be the crucial issue in the next general election.



Father of boy shot in bed is jailed for robbery

From Tim Jones, Swansea

A man whose son, aged five, was accidentally shot dead during a police search was yesterday jailed for five years for armed robbery.

John Shorthouse, aged 26, of Barratts Road, King's Norton, Birmingham, had admitted robbing Mr Norman Aubrey of £180 and two cheques at his Old Moat Restaurant, Kidwelly, Dyfed.

Passing sentence at Swansea Crown Court, Mr Justice Tudor Price said he would have jailed him for nine years but for the death of his son and his guilty plea.

Mr Anthony Evans, QC, in the defence, said Shorthouse realized his son could not have died had he been involved in the robbery. "He is never going to be able to forgive himself."

Two other gang members were also jailed. Stephen Herbert, aged 28, of Walker's Heath Road, King's Norton received four years for admitting robbery and possessing a shotgun.

Jonathan Williams, aged 35, of Firth Drive, Yardley Wood, Birmingham, had denied the robbery and shotgun

Ministry's lies led to pig deaths

By Richard Evans

A farmer is to receive £7,500 compensation from the Ministry of Agriculture after deliberate deceit and "unreasonable secretiveness" by its officials contributed to the death of more than 100 pigs.

In a highly critical report published yesterday, Mr Anthony Barrowclough, the parliamentary ombudsman, said the ministry acted in a high-handed manner and lied, causing the farmer "considerable personal upset."

The ombudsman upheld the man's complaint that the ministry had deliberately withheld information from him while investigating a suspected outbreak of Aujeszky's disease on his farm, including telling a deliberate lie about results of tests on his animals.

The disease is caused by a herpes virus and affects pigs. The farmer only found out unofficially that all but two of his herd had been cleared.

As a result the farmer, mistakenly thinking his entire herd was soon to be destroyed, stopped feeding the pigs specially treated food to prevent stomach disorders. Two weeks later a dysentery outbreak resulted in the death of 106 pigs.

The ministry has formally apologized to the farmer.



An ESPCA marksman (right) preparing to shoot a badly oiled swan after vandals discharged 2,000 gallons of oil into the River Tweed at Berwick. At least 60 swans were beyond saving and destroyed.

Dalglish wins libel damages

Kenny Dalglish, the Liverpool manager and Scotland footballer, yesterday won undisclosed libel damages in the High Court over a newspaper article, which linked him with an agent's activities in the transfer of players.

By falsely stating that Mr Dalglish was one of the players involved with Mr Frank Boyd, doubt was cast on his suitability to hold a position of trust and responsibility, Mr Justice Leonard was told.

It was also a grave reflection on his integrity.

Mr Richard Rampton, counsel for Mr Dalglish, said he was not employed by Mr Boyd, had never been a director of Mr Boyd's company, Media Star Management.

He sued Mirror Group Newspapers complaining about the article in the Northern edition of the Daily Mirror in March, 1985.

Mr Edward Garnier, counsel for the Mirror, said they never intended their article to cast any adverse reflection.

The statements they made about him were based both on information given to them by Mr Boyd and upon notes sent to them by Mr Boyd which erroneously recorded that Mr Dalglish was a director of one of Mr Boyd's companies.

Demand for more spending on mains repairs

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

Mr Peter Lofthouse, chairman of the Sewers and Mains Committee of the Water Authorities Association, said that present spending of £60 million a year on repairing mains was far too low.

He was speaking at the start of a campaign by water authorities and the Water Research Centre to find and repair corroded mains.

Mr David Field, Director of Engineering at the centre, said that most cases of bad tastes and smells in water were caused by faults in householders' plumbing.

But the 100,000 complaints a year about low pressure and discoloured water from the taps usually resulted from corrosion in public mains pipes.

Housing is blamed for job losses

By Christopher Warman
Property Correspondent

Scotland's high proportion of council housing has led to unemployment and immobility of labour, according to a study published today by Aims of Industry, the free enterprise organization.

It has led to a vicious circle in which subsidized low rent policies have increased the rate burden. "This has placed an extra burden on business, which has frequently led to closure or relocation and has, in turn, discouraged new firms from moving in. In turn, even more people became unemployed," Rachel Tingle, the author, says.

While home ownership in England is more than 60 per cent, figures for Scotland show that 37 per cent of homes were owner-occupied, 9 per cent privately rented, and 53 per cent council-owned.

The most serious problem associated with Scotland's council housing was "the ensuing immobility of labour - and this has serious consequences for the whole Scottish economy. In a period of rapid economic change, high labour mobility is essential if Scotland is to achieve the economic growth and prosperity of which she is capable."

The study, *Housing and Mobility in Scotland*, calls for an acceleration in the sale of council houses, encouragement for the refurbishment and sale of vandalized council property, and reform of the regulations for the private rented sector.

EEC told to act on cereal glut

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

EEC farm ministers must have the courage to act now to avoid a crisis arising from the massive cereals surplus, Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday.

Speaking at an international seminar in Berlin, he said that, failing a new initiative of some kind, the expected growth in production had no chance of finding an outlet.

Attempts to find new industrial uses for cereals or to expand traditional outlets were not enough to solve the problem.

There were two ways of tackling the situation: production could be physically controlled, creating an enormous structure of bureaucratic interference and denying consumers the benefits of lower prices, or the industry could be more exposed to market forces.

"I hear the objection that this will lead to the collapse of an essential ingredient of our society because of its effect on rural life", Mr Jopling continued. "I frankly do not believe that it is an essential element of any country's life to live by producing goods that nobody wants to buy."

There was also a need to examine more critically the notion that a main aim of European agricultural policy should be to favour small scale family farms.

Heather plant move to heath

Hampstead Heath in west London, the first area of common land preserved for the public since 1871, is to undergo a transplant operation after the disbandment of the Greater London Council's conservation team.

An acre of heather of the ling variety, *Calluna vulgaris*, is to be transferred to the highland of Parliament Hill from the Forestry Commission land in Surrey

New laws urged to save small farms

Legislation may be necessary to protect the decline of small family farms in Britain which are the lifeblood of the countryside, Sir Richard Butler, President of the National Farmers' Union said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Special help is needed to enable small farmers to face up to pressures on the industry, he said, and some areas may need EEC legislation. That should deal with four areas: quotas, payment, taxation and structures.

49% of clergy will vote Alliance, poll shows

The image of the Church of England as the Tory Party's prayer suffers a further blow with the disclosure that nearly half the church's clergy tend to vote Liberal/SDP alliance at the next election.

In a Gallup Poll of 1,000 clergy published yesterday, 49 per cent said they would vote Alliance, 24 per cent Conservative and 13 per cent Labour.

The poll was conducted for the Archbishop of Canterbury's Commission on Urban Priority Areas, whose report *Faith in the City*, was published yesterday.

In a sample of 402 clergy, 189 were interviewed, 189 were in inner city areas such as London, Birmingham, and Newcastle upon Tyne.

Inner city clergy, the survey found, were more satisfied with their ministry than clergy in other areas. Marriage breakdowns were one of the problems they had to deal with in their parishes. Race relations came bottom of the list.

They reported an average Sunday attendance at their churches of 119 and average

giving a head of £1.60 a week.

Evangelicals reported larger congregations than other clergy.

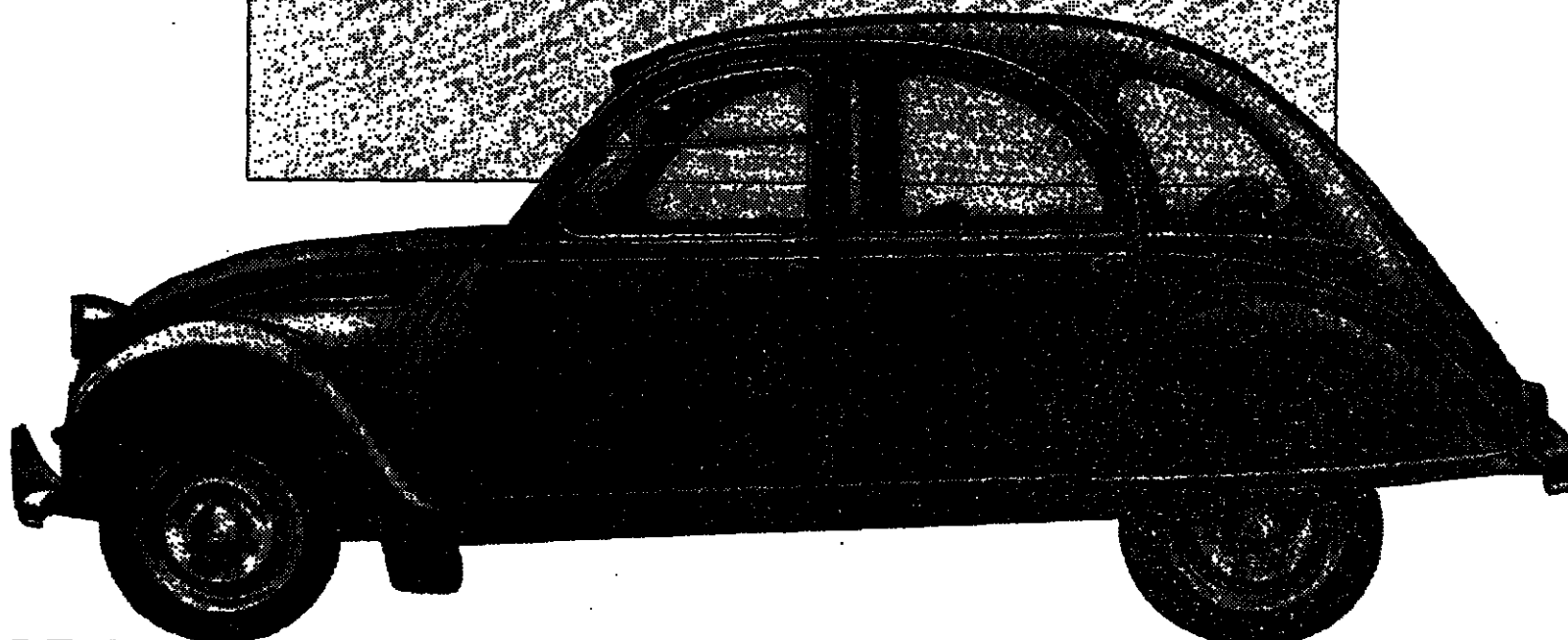
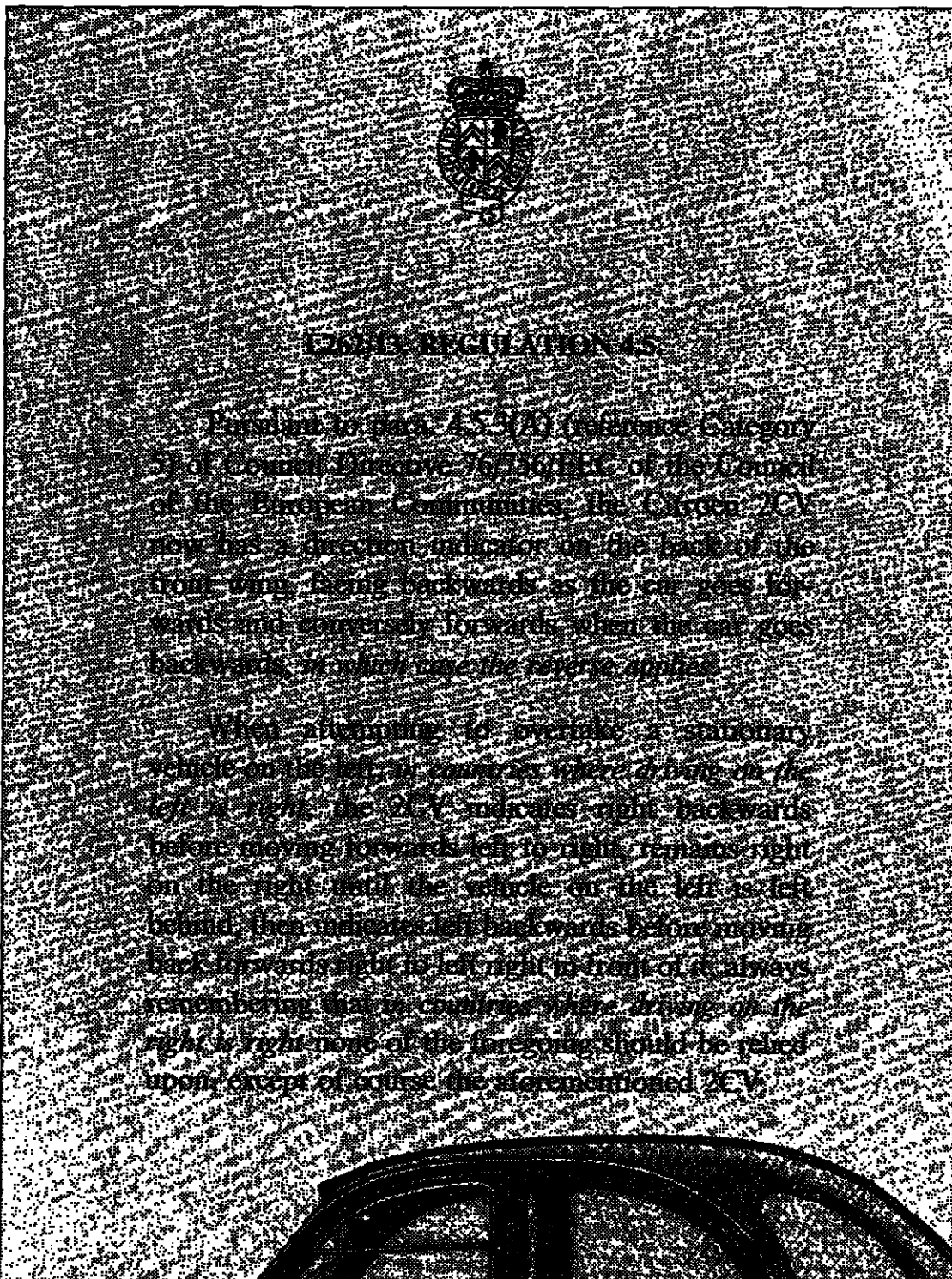
Because they were on relatively low incomes they were more dependent than other professionals on working wives. The poll showed that 22 per cent of clergy wives had full-time jobs and 24 per cent part-time.

Only 11 per cent of clergy listed personal problems of faith among their concerns.

Inner city clergy listed fears of mugging, poor education for their children, vandalism, difficulty in leaving their house unoccupied, exhaustion and being outnumbered by people of other faiths and cultures among their concerns.

But despite their problems, 43% said they would encourage others "very strongly" to join the ordained ministry and 32% "quite strongly."

Gallup Survey of Church of England Clergymen (Church House Bookshop, Great Smith St, London SW1; £2.95).



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Court ruling threatens judge's inquiry into Chile police methods

From Lake Sagaris Santiago

A decision by three judges of Chile's Supreme Court threatens to paralyse a judicial investigation into the murders of three opposition leaders which has created serious political problems for the military regime of President Pinochet.

In March last year the bodies of a teachers' union leader, a commercial artist and a worker in the Roman Catholic Church's human rights department were found in a field, virtually drained of blood with their throats slashed.

Judge José Cánovas's investigation has already led to the closure of a special police department dedicated to "anti-subversive" operations and the arrest of several high-ranking officers of the Carabineros police force.

In August, a member of the military junta, General Cesar Mendoza of the Carabineros, was forced to resign as a result of Judge Cánovas's findings. It caused bitter dispute in Chile's normally united armed forces.

But early last week, less than a month after 12 of the 13 members of the Supreme Court had a friendly lunch with General Pinochet, three Supreme Court judges ordered the release of two Carabineros colonels indicted by Judge Cánovas.

A Chilean journalist who specializes in the court system spoke for many when



President Pinochet fears of influence over judiciary she concluded that "recent events confirm the evidence of the past 12 years: the judicial system does not function independently of the government".

A veteran political observer, Señor Fernando Paulsen, went one step further: the Supreme Court decision, he said, is part of the Government's strategy to remove a politically dangerous situation from the public domain of the courts.

From the start, the military Government denied any involvement in the Cánovas case, classifying it as criminal rather than political.

But, little by little, as Judge Cánovas has unwound the tangled threads of contradictory police reports, witnesses' testimony and circumstantial evidence, the structure and

modus operandi of Chile's security services has become increasingly apparent.

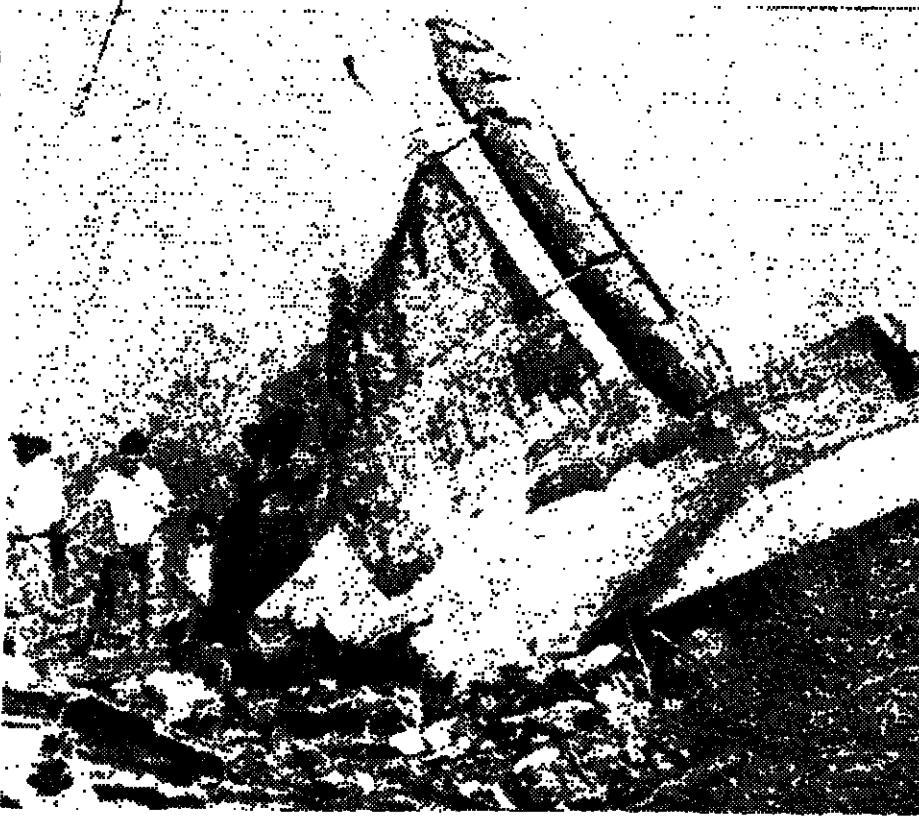
A hitherto hidden but bitter rivalry between the uniformed Carabineros and the political police became public knowledge when the latter provided Judge Cánovas with the names of Carabineros members involved in the killings.

The Cánovas case, as it has become known, has also opened the way for other investigations which have revealed to Chileans what many people abroad already knew: detail of the military's "dirty war" against opponents since it took power.

This month he finally found and ordered the arrest of one of the most feared political police informers, a former member of the communist youth organization, whose denunciation and betrayal of his colleagues led to their disappearance and probable death in 1976.

But this week Judge Cánovas was forced to order the release of the informer, Señor Miguel Estay (alias The Ghost) after the Supreme Court made its decision.

Unless the ruling is reversed, it will be very difficult for the judge finally to bring the culprits to justice, even though it is widely believed that his thorough investigation, which remains confidential under Chilean law, reveals their names and details of the crimes.



The tail section of an Aero California DC3 airliner on a hillside near Los Mochis city in Mexico, where it crashed on Wednesday, killing all 21 people on board.

Nine more counts against Tan

Singapore (AP) - The Malaysian financier and politician, Mr Tan Koon Swan, was charged in court here with nine additional counts of fraud and cheating involving the Pan-Electric Industries Ltd. conglomerate.

Mr Tan, aged 45, was charged last Thursday with six counts of abetting criminal breach of trust designed to "dishonestly dispose" of 5.6 million Singapore dollars (\$2.6 million) worth of assets in the Pan-Electric group. Mr Tan has pleaded not

guilty to all the charges, but he is free on bail of 40 million Singapore dollars (\$18.3 million). His case is scheduled to be heard later this year.

He now faces a total of 15 counts of fraud and deception, abetting criminal breach of trust and fraudulently manipulating the stock market involving assets worth about \$13.6 million.

He is charged under the Securities Industry Act and the Companies Act, which carry penalties of imprison-

ment and fines or both. Mr Tan is president of the main ethnic Chinese political party, the Malaysian Chinese Association, the second largest party in Malaysia's National Front Coalition.

He is widely regarded as the most politically powerful and economically influential Chinese in Malaysia.

Trading in Pan-Electric shares was suspended on November 19. It was ordered into receivership by a court on November 30.

Euthanasia trial

Mass murder case takes gentle pace on doctors' orders

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

Throughout the coming months, and perhaps for the whole year, three men charged with being accessories to several thousand murders will appear in court in Frankfurt - but only once a week and then for only three hours at a time.

Despite the almost limitless seriousness of the charges, they have to be treated gently because of their age and health. They are in their seventies and all have infirmities of one kind or another.

Indeed, their physical conditions have kept them out of court for 20 years. It was 20 years ago that they first stood trial and ever since they have managed to produce doctors' certificates to show why further court appearances would put a strain on their health.

They are experts on such matters. They are themselves doctors - the three survivors of the medical team which in 1940 and 1941 allegedly carried out the euthanasia programme on Germany's insane and terminally ill.

Arraigned in Frankfurt on Wednesday were Dr Aquilin Ullrich, aged 71, Dr Heinrich Bunke, aged 71, and Dr Klaus Endruweit, aged 72.

They stood trial for the same offences 20 years ago and were acquitted on the grounds that they did not know what they had done had been illegal.

Such a verdict was a denial of the post-Nuremberg morality which said an act was not legal simply because the state said it was the law or ordered a citizen or soldier to do it. The prosecution appealed against the acquittal and the federal high court ruled that the three must stand trial again.

For the next 20 years, they managed to get certificates of ill health from sympathetic members of their profession. On Wednesday, the defendant Dr Endruweit did not

appear. His lawyer said he had kidney and circulation trouble. Given his age, there is no reason to doubt it. But still, the willingness to help keep them out of court reflects badly on the minority of the West German medical profession responsible for doing so. This sympathy for those who carried out the euthanasia programme goes back a long way.

The programme was carried out under the leadership of two doctors who were also vigorous Nazis: Dr Karl Brandt and Dr Werner Heyde. Brandt was hanged by the Americans in 1948 but Heyde escaped from American custody and was condemned to death in absentia.

He practised for years in Schleswig-Holstein under the name of Dr Fritz Swade, protected by other doctors and some of the regional health officials who knew who he really was. Thinking himself about to be discovered, Heyde gave himself up in 1959. He would no longer have been sentenced to death because he would have been tried by a West German court and the country abolished capital punishment. But he killed himself a few days before his trial.

The euthanasia programme was carried out under a "Fuhrer order" whereby people designated as "useless eaters" or those who had "an existence without a natural will to life" were put to death by carbon-monoxide poisoning. Relatives were told they had died from natural causes.

The programme is thought to have resulted in about 70,000 deaths. The victims were taken from psychiatric hospitals throughout Germany to three purpose-equipped for the purpose, near Berlin: Brandenburg, in the Sable area, which is now in East Germany; and Pirna, Saxony, also now in East Germany.

Pledge by China on reporting

Hong Kong (Reuters) - A senior Chinese official promised press executives here yesterday that Hong Kong would retain press freedom after it reverted to China in 1997.

But Mr Lu Ping, Secretary General of China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, was also quoted as saying that Peking would not allow its sovereignty over the territory to be harmed.

"He said there would be press freedom on the major condition that its sovereignty should not be damaged," said Mr T. W. Leung of the Hong Kong News Executives Association.

Mr Robin Hutcheon, chief editor of the South China Morning Post, said Mr Lu was told of fears of legal restrictions on reporting.

Police link killings by fingerprint

Paris (AFP) - Police have found a fingerprint to link six recent murders of lonely old women in Paris with a series of nine similar murders in the Montmartre area in 1984.

One police theory was that they had all been committed by the same killer - but they had no proof. Now the matching fingerprints could prove the theory.

The majority of victims were more than 80 years old. None was younger than 73. The series of murders in 1984, within a 1,000-yard radius of the Sacré Coeur cathedral, baffled police and no arrests were made.

A new series started at the end of last year. The old ladies were either strangled or suffocated. Only cash was taken.

Legal action threatened

Madrid plea on Goya masterpiece auction

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain has publicly appealed to Christie's, the auctioneers, not to go ahead with the planned sale of a 19th century masterpiece by the painter Francisco Goya. The Culture Ministry maintains that the documents offered to show its export had been legally approved are falsifications.

"We do not reckon a house with a reputation of Christie's will go ahead with auctioning a painting taken illegally out of Spain," Señor Miguel Sastrutegui, secretary general at the ministry, said.

The Culture Ministry has been on the track of "The Marquesa of Santa Cruz", one of Goya's great mid-period paintings, dating from 1805, since the summer of 1983. It then alerted Interpol that the painting had been smuggled out of the country after being sold by the heirs of a Basque banker, going first apparently to the United States and then Britain.

"I just do not believe a painting sought by Interpol could be auctioned," Señor Sastrutegui said, adding that the Government intends to take legal action where necessary to recover the masterpiece. The possibilities of international co-operation are good, he said.

Three people, including the former owners, had proceedings opened against them in 1983 before a Madrid court. Under Spain's Protection of the National Patrimony Law, passed by Parliament last summer, any works of art more than 100 years old discovered being exported without the approval of a special expert board become

the property of the state. Fines of up to £500,000 can be imposed for illegal exports.

But even under the previous law dating from the 1930s, approval for export was required and Señor Sastrutegui said that authorization for the Goya painting had never been sought. The senior official at the Culture Ministry who raised the alarm in 1983, after an anonymous claim that the painting was in America, and who said he had seen the export documents, described them as "bogus".

"We would never have approved its export," he said. "All the famous world galleries knew of the picture's position."

The authorities here believe that the painting, after being bought by an Argentine-based Spanish businessman, was smuggled out in a yacht before being sold in Switzerland to a British company, its present owners.

The painting, if sold, is expected to fetch millions of pounds. It was once acquired by Franco with the idea of presenting it to Hitler because the reclining marquis holds a Grecian lyre decorated with a swastika symbol.

The new law was badly needed. In 1983, after the alarm was sounded, a member of the Experts Board said more than half of art exports never came before them.

"While we are reviewing objects of often trivial worth paintings like Goya's 'Marquesa' leave the country by other means," he said.

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Howe to face stiff test on apartheid in Lusaka

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, will need all of his diplomatic skills when he attends a meeting of foreign ministers of the EEC and African "front line" states in Lusaka next Monday and Tuesday.

Sir Geoffrey is likely to come in for renewed criticism by the African leaders for Britain's refusal to impose economic sanctions on South Africa.

Although he will argue that British policy is in line with that of its European partners, there is a widely held view among the Africans that British foot-dragging has prevented the Community from adopting a more robust policy towards apartheid.

The Foreign Secretary could also find himself in a difficult position if he comes face-to-face with leaders of the African National Congress while in Lusaka.

Although the ANC will not be attending the two-day meeting, which is being hosted by President Kaunda of Zambia, chairman of the "front line" states, they will be very much in evidence at the fringes of the conference.

Mr Oliver Tambo, the ANC leader, has his headquarters in Lusaka and he and other senior ANC leaders have been invited to attend a number of social functions at which Sir Geoffrey will also be present.

Although Britain has put its name to EEC and Commonwealth resolutions calling on South Africa to lift its ban on the ANC and to release its president, Mr Nelson Mandela, from

prison, Britain has steadfastly refused to have any official contact with the organization because it advocates violence.

Does this mean he will refuse to talk to Mr Tambo or his colleagues if they try to approach him? If he declines he would offend his hosts.

The meeting, the first of its kind between the EEC and the foreign ministers of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, stems from a proposal made last year by former President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

Although South Africa's involvement in Namibia and Angola will be high on the agenda, Pretoria's domestic policies will be the main focus of attention.

The foreign ministers will closely examine the speech which President Botha is due to make before the South African Parliament today to see if it contains any signs that the Government is prepared to start talking to black leaders about moving away from apartheid.

Both the EEC and the Commonwealth have warned that they will consider imposing new restrictions on South Africa if progress is not made soon towards dismantling apartheid.

On the Commonwealth side, a decision whether to take further action will not be made until after the Commonwealth group of "eminent persons" has completed its report, probably by early July, on the prospects for promoting dialogue between Pretoria and black leaders.

Land of darkness, permafrost - and untold riches Selling Siberia to the Russians

From Christopher Walker Yakutsk, eastern Siberia

As temperatures in this remote Soviet city dropped this week to minus 50 degrees Centigrade - about three times below that in the average domestic freezer - it became easy to understand why the new Kremlin leadership is fighting a losing battle to remedy Siberia's acute labour shortage.

Visibility was reduced to a few eerie yards by the swirling *tanana*, or freezing fog that never lifts at such extremes and is thickened by the fumes from thousands of vehicle engines kept running round the clock. Eyeballs often freeze together and outsiders are told to rub themselves with snow at the first tell-tale signs of frost-bite.



Despite temperatures about three times below the average freezer, life goes on in the Siberian town of Sakhard. But the extreme cold is a big factor in the losing battle to attract labour to the mineral-rich area.

All buildings are erected on stilts above the permanently frozen sub-soil and triple-glazed in an effort to keep out the winter that lasts for eight months of every year. During the rest, temperatures soar to a sweltering 32 degrees Centigrade and attract swarms of vicious mosquitoes.

Yakutsk, one of the coldest inhabited spots on the globe, is also one of the main administrative centres involved in the costly Soviet drive designed to persuade an estimated one million workers to join the search for the forbidding region's massive deposits of oil, gas, diamonds, gold, coal and uranium.

As well as providing such bonuses as three times the average Soviet wage, the right to queue-jump for a new car, holiday rest homes in the Black Sea, sun and early retirement, the Kremlin is also trying to transform the image of Siberia from that of desolate penal colony to a seed-bed of economic reform and technological innovation.

Because of the remoteness, many of Siberia's 29 million inhabitants (excluding the unknown total still in labour camps) refer to the rest of the Soviet Union as "the mainland". Statistics provided by the state airline, Aeroflot, show that each person flies out on average three times a year in an attempt to make life tolerable.

Senior Soviet officials told *The Times* that the main problems outstanding in the drive to attract labour was the shortage of housing (a wait of over three years in a hostel is not uncommon) and of kindergartens. Housing costs were estimated by Dr Pavil

Melnikov, Chief of Yakutsk's permafrost institute to be over twice those elsewhere in the Soviet Union.

The problems facing the Kremlin in exploiting what is known as "the Soviet El Dorado" were glaringly apparent in secondary school number six in the new coal-mining town of Neryungri, where the population has jumped from nil to over 100,000 in ten years, but many more workers are still desperately needed.

In a classroom dominated by portraits and sayings of Lenin, a group of 12 model pupils were produced to explain their thoughts about

the Siberian way of life. When asked by one Western reporter how many were prepared to stay on after their education was over, less than half raised their hands.

Of the hardy, ambitious and often youthful Soviet citizens who have heeded the Kremlin's clarion call (the average age in Neryungri is 26) many have their own solutions for withstanding the climate. "Every morning, I rub my face with ice, it is the best way to keep out the cold", said Nina Mekin, wife of the foreman of a truck repair depot. "In the summer, I do the same with ice from the freezer."

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N Zealand spurns bid to 'buy' two agents

Wellington (Reuter) - New Zealand said yesterday it was powerless to force France to pay compensation for bombing the Greenpeace protest ship Rainbow Warrior but repeated that it would not contemplate freeing two jailed French secret agents.

The Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, said that there was virtually nothing a country of 3.5 million people could do to make France pay for the operation it ordered which sank the Greenpeace flagship and killed one of the crew.

"If you're big and you're powerful and you commit a crime, you don't, in the French view, have to acknowledge it," he said. "France simply wants to buy back two criminals. The simple fact is that we cannot in New Zealand sell two convicts."

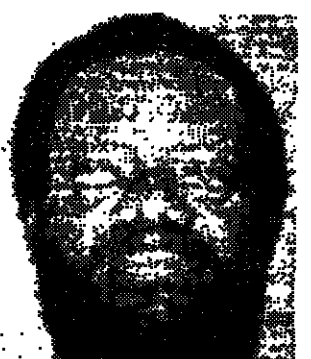
The French Prime Minister, M Laurent Fabius, said in Paris on Wednesday that compensation talks between France and New Zealand were stalled by Wellington's refusal to negotiate the release of Captain Dominique Prieur and Major Alain Mafart of the DGSE intelligence service, who are each serving 10 years for their role in the sabotage operation last July.

New Zealand has sought about \$11 million (£7.8 million) from France for the costs of the police investigation and as damages for the invasion of its sovereignty.

ORLEANS: M Jacques Chirac, the French right-wing opposition leader, accused New Zealand of helping groups working against French interests and called on Wellington to release the two jailed French agents (Reuter reports).

US warns firms in Angola

From Michael Binyon Washington



As Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan rebel leader, met President Reagan yesterday, the Administration called in effect on US oil and other companies to consider pulling out of Angola.

The State Department said: "We are telling American companies active in Angola that they should take note of the fact that they are in the middle of a war, operating at great risk and that they should be thinking about US national interests as well as their own."

He said the US viewed with concern the escalation of the war in Angola, the growing Soviet involvement and the failure of the Luanda Government to negotiate and move towards a settlement in Namibia.

Much of the hard currency earned from oil exports was used to import military equipment and pay for Cuban troops, the spokesman said.

His call came after similar remarks by Mr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant

Secretary of State for African Affairs, who this week reversed previous Administration support for the Gulf Oil Company operating in Angola's Cabinda enclave. He said the presence of the company, which produces \$2 billion (about £1.3 billion) worth of oil a year, had not accelerated the Namibia independence negotiating process.

Dr Savimbi, the anti-Marxist Unita guerrilla leader, is here for a week to seek US arms, mainly tanks and anti-aircraft missiles. He had

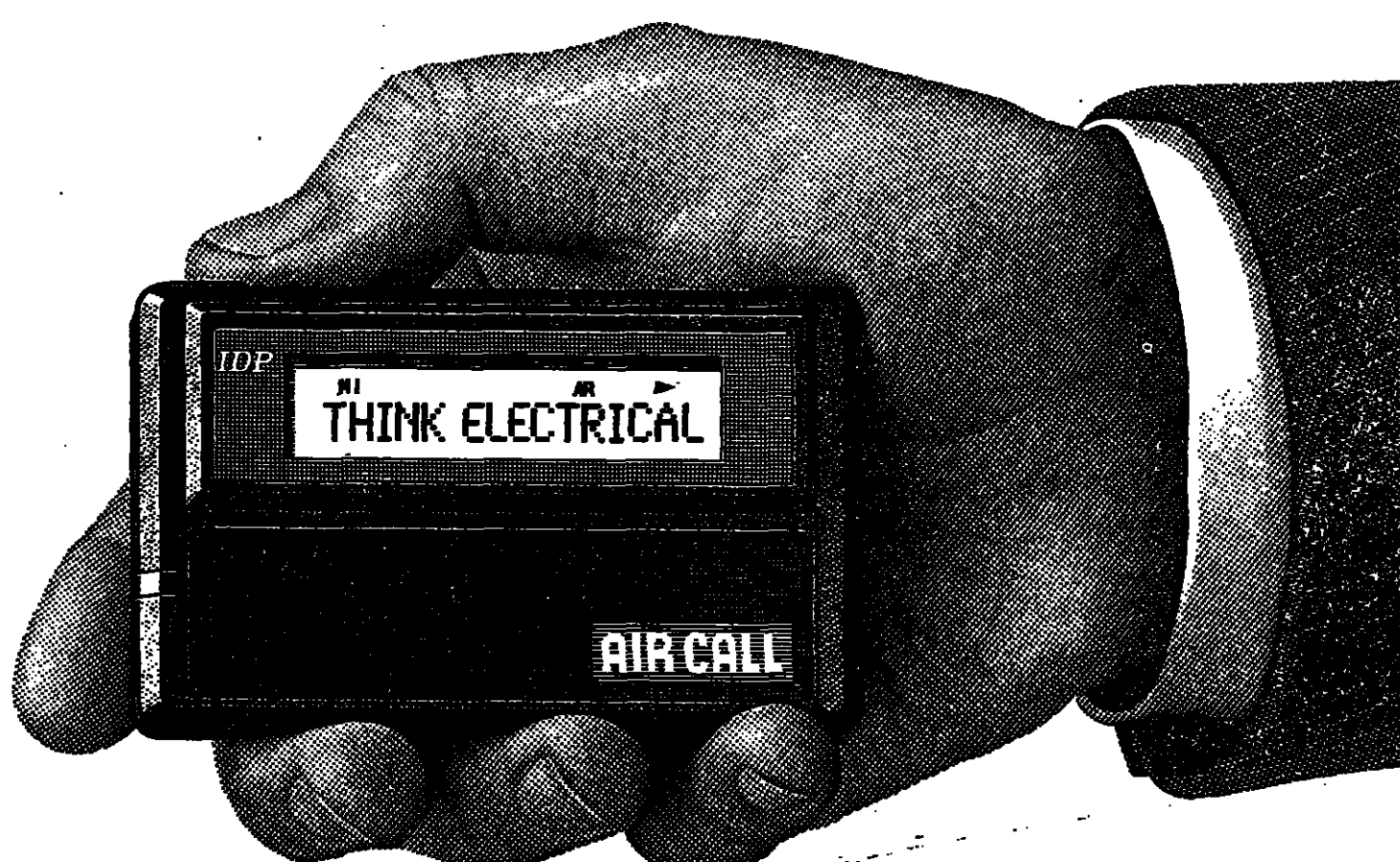
talks with Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, on Wednesday.

The Reagan Administration wants to give effective support to the South African-backed Unita rebels despite strong opposition in Congress. It has reportedly asked the Senate intelligence committee for \$10-15 million in covert assistance to be administered by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Angola relies on oil for foreign exchange, and in 1984 the Administration said US business participation was "in the long-term interest of both our nations and of all Angolans". But the State Department, while repeating this on Wednesday, suggested it was no longer really the Administration view.

A clear reason for the change is the belief here that if Dr Savimbi is to be given more arms and backing, his first priority will be to attack important targets such as Angola's oil installations. The Administration does not want to be held accountable for losses sustained by US companies.

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Paper refuses to pay ANC case damages

Johannesburg (AP) - The Johannesburg Star yesterday said it would not pay £25,000 in libel damages awarded by a British court to a guerrilla leader, saying the court had no jurisdiction in the case.

The editor, Mr Harvey Tyson, said in a statement that the paper apologized in print long ago for its error in reporting that Mr Joe Slovo, a white leader of the outlawed African National Congress, had arranged the murder of his wife, Ruth First, in Mozambique in 1982.

He said the retraction did not identify Mr Slovo by name for fear of repeating the libel. The paper later offered a settlement to Mr Slovo, including damages and payment of his legal costs.

Mistakes committed by Gandhi trial judge

Delhi (Reuter) - The Delhi High Court said yesterday that the judge in the Gandhi murder trial committed irregularities when he sentenced the three defendants to death last week, but it declined to quash the sentences.

A two-judge panel, ruling on a petition by two of the convicted men challenging the validity of the sentencing, said it was up to a full appeals hearing to decide whether to quash the verdict and sentences. Appeals in the case will also be held in the High Court but have not yet started.

The judges ordered authorities at Delhi's Tihar jail to remove the convicted men from solitary confinement, issue them with winter wear, allow them to wear turbans and shoes and to

stop shining floodlights on them at night.

The joint petition by Kehar Singh and Balbir Singh, convicted of conspiring to murder Mrs Gandhi, challenged the legality of the death sentences on the grounds of sentencing irregularities and omissions by the trial judge, Mr Mohesh Chandra. The third defendant, Satwant Singh, has yet to launch his appeal.

The judges said sentencing did not conform with the criminal code because Mr Chandra failed to utter the regulation phrase that the convicted men should be hanged by the neck until dead.

The judges said the fear of the two convicted men that they might be executed without appeal was misplaced.

Botha overrules ban on slogans

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa yesterday cancelled an edict banning the public display or distribution of all posters, pamphlets, stickers and clothing expressing a political viewpoint or slogan of any kind.

The ban, issued on Wednesday by the Cape Town police chief, had been denounced as "absurd and ridiculous" by civil rights groups and the anti-apartheid Opposition in the white House of Assembly, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP).

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the PFP leader, said: "We must be one of the few countries in the world that pretend to have a parliamentary democracy where visual protest is banned by decree by a policeman when the head of state is due to make a crucial

speech and the no-confidence debate in Parliament is about to begin."

Today President Botha will open the 1986 session of Parliament, which in addition to the House of Assembly has separate chambers for mixed-race coloureds and Indians, in a speech that is tipped to set the Government's policy agenda for the year.

Mr Botha has been urged by the business community here, worried about the economic consequences of the continuing unrest, and by white liberal groups and moderate black leaders to make a bold statement of the Government's reform plans.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the conservative Zulu-based Inkatha organization, said he thought the inclusion of black MPs or even Cabinet ministers in the

racially-divided Parliament might be one of the moves announced by Mr Botha. But he said that a segregated Parliament would continue to be rejected by most blacks.

Meanwhile, a black man was shot dead and five other people were injured by police on Wednesday as violence continued in black townships.

Police said unrest in Murrumbidgee, near Krugersdorp north-west of Johannesburg, spread to a nearby white suburb on Wednesday night when a petrol bomb was thrown at a private home.

Some black schools in Johannesburg, reopened this week after months of boycotts, were disrupted by gangs of youngsters armed with hatchets and sticks.

Spectrum, page 10
Botha resists, page 12

هكزام الأهمل

The shuttle disaster

Nation rallies to Reagan call for a return to space

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan yesterday sent a personal letter to be read to the 1,200 pupils at the school in Concord, New Hampshire...

confidence that the flights would begin again once the cause of the disaster had been identified.

cate the scientific inquiry, but will give Nasa a chance to explain its procedure to Congress.

Museveni chooses his premier



Mr Godfrey Binaisa, right, a former President of Uganda, greeting President Museveni, who was sworn in on Wednesday and was once Mr Binaisa's Defence Minister.

Kampala (AP) - Mr Yoweri Museveni, the rebel commander sworn in this week as Uganda's President, named himself Defence Minister yesterday in his first batch of Cabinet appointments.

Britain's hopes for unity

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Officially, Britain has reacted with studied caution to the military takeover in Uganda.

It is feared in London that if Mr Museveni does not succeed quickly in uniting the country under his leadership.

the damage caused by years of tyranny and conflict. However Uganda's turbulent past, and in particular the country's endemic tribal rivalries, do not give too much cause for optimism.

Prince swears to serve democracy

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's Crown Prince, Don Felipe de Bourbon, yesterday swore on his eighteenth birthday to uphold his country's democratic constitution.



Prince Felipe of Asturias takes the oath

The Prince of Asturias - the title given to Spanish Crown Princes since the 14th century - is training as an officer cadet at the Zaragoza Military Academy.

Spaniards had only to look to neighbouring Portugal, where the current election of a new head of state introduced a threatening polarization of society.

Poll gives Aquino big lead

From David Watts, Manila

With a week to go to the presidential elections the Opposition believes Mrs Corason Aquino has a five million vote lead over President Marcos.

The five million vote figure is highly significant for the Opposition because it is believed that for Mr Marcos to win next Friday with such an opposition margin would require cheating so massive it would be impossible to conceal.

The search for Middle East peace

Husain mission on brink of failure

From Ian Murray, Amman

The year-old Middle East peace initiative of King Husain of Jordan is on the brink of failure after five days of futile talks here between leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the United States.

land in what is now Israeli-occupied territory. But it has been impossible to get the plan, agreed with Mr Arafat last February, off the ground because Israel, supported wholeheartedly in this matter by the US, will not talk to the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist.

the relevant UN resolutions and thus be given a seat at the negotiating table. Broad agreement on this route was reached in separate meetings.

Aborigine anger at range deal

From Our Correspondent, Sydney

While Canberra continues to maintain a discreet silence about the Royal Commission's findings on British nuclear tests in Australia, Aborigines affected by the tests have been angered by the arrangement reached in London last week between the Hawke and Thatcher governments.

Howe and Dumas look at Soviet arms offer

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and M Roland Dumas, his French counterpart, met yesterday to evaluate the latest arms control offer put forward on January 15 by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and in particular his proposals for reducing and eventually eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe.

Gorbachev's offer for direct negotiations on reducing nuclear weapons until 1990, and unless the Soviet Union and the US had made big cuts in their own nuclear arsenals.

Craxi pressed to hold Gadaffi talks

From John Earle, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, is considering a proposal for him to meet the Libyan leader, Colonel Gadaffi, in Malta to discuss the easing of tensions in the Mediterranean.



The Duke of Kent being welcomed to the British military ski championship at Innsbruck, Austria, by the captain of a local company of marksmen and children.

Son of executed hero for London

Bonn (Reuter) - The son of a German officer executed by the Nazis for his attempt to kill Adolf Hitler has been appointed West Germany's Defence Attaché to Britain, a Defence Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Snow blacks out 60,000

Privas (AP) - A full emergency has been declared in the mountainous Ardeche region of south-east France after 5ft snowfalls brought down electricity lines, cutting power to more than 60,000 people in area and neighbouring regions.

Syrians jailed

Vienna (AFP) - Two Syrians who hijacked a Lufthansa Boeing 727 with 41 passengers and crew to Vienna in February last year while it was flying from Frankfurt to Damascus, have been sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Militant freed

Brussels (Reuter) - Mr Ronald van den Bogaert, a Belgian socialist militant, jailed in Zaire for 10 years for alleged subversion, has arrived in Belgium after President Mobutu granted his freedom last weekend.

Cruel sales

Hong Kong (AFP) - Street hawkers in the Chinese town of Shenzhen are chopping off live animals' limbs and selling them to customers boasting of the meat's freshness, a local evening newspaper reported.

Patient lion

Rotorua (Reuter) - Patients and doctors barricaded themselves inside a Rotorua hospital after a lion entered the grounds. It was one of three which escaped from the circus for two hours. All were captured unharmed.

Junket ban

Peking (AFP) - Peking is to ban unnecessary foreign travel by official delegations because many members have spent too lavishly while abroad, draining precious foreign currency reserves.

Minister held

Seoul (AFP) - A South Korean dissident leader, the Reverend Moon Il-Hwan, a 60-year-old Presbyterian minister, has been arrested in connection with alleged anti-government activities.

Jet deaths

Sydney (AFP) - The Australian pilot and US navigator of an Australian jet fighter have been officially listed as presumed dead after their plane crashed into the sea during a training mission.

Strike spreads

Madrid (Reuter) - About 300 convicts in three Spanish jails have joined a hunger strike started last weekend by 50 inmates at Barcelona's Modelo prison to press the authorities for pardons.

Ship sunk

Malaga (Reuter) - Rescue teams have recovered the bodies of three members of a Spanish cargo ship with nine crew on board which sank in stormy seas off the coast here.

Nixon better

Miami (Reuter) - The former US President, Mr Richard Nixon, has been released from hospital after being treated for influenza and dehydration.

Rabid menace

Jakarta (AFP) - An average of one Indonesian dies from rabies every five days while 40 others are bitten by suspected rabies-carrying animals.

Superannuation with unions deal may frighten Australian employers

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

After three years of relative peace on Australia's turbulent industrial front it had become possible, until recently, to write the admission from even the most hard-nosed employer that a Labor government could have benefits.

dependent on tax raised from five workers; at the rate at which the labour force is diminishing, that ratio will be reduced to four within 15 years.

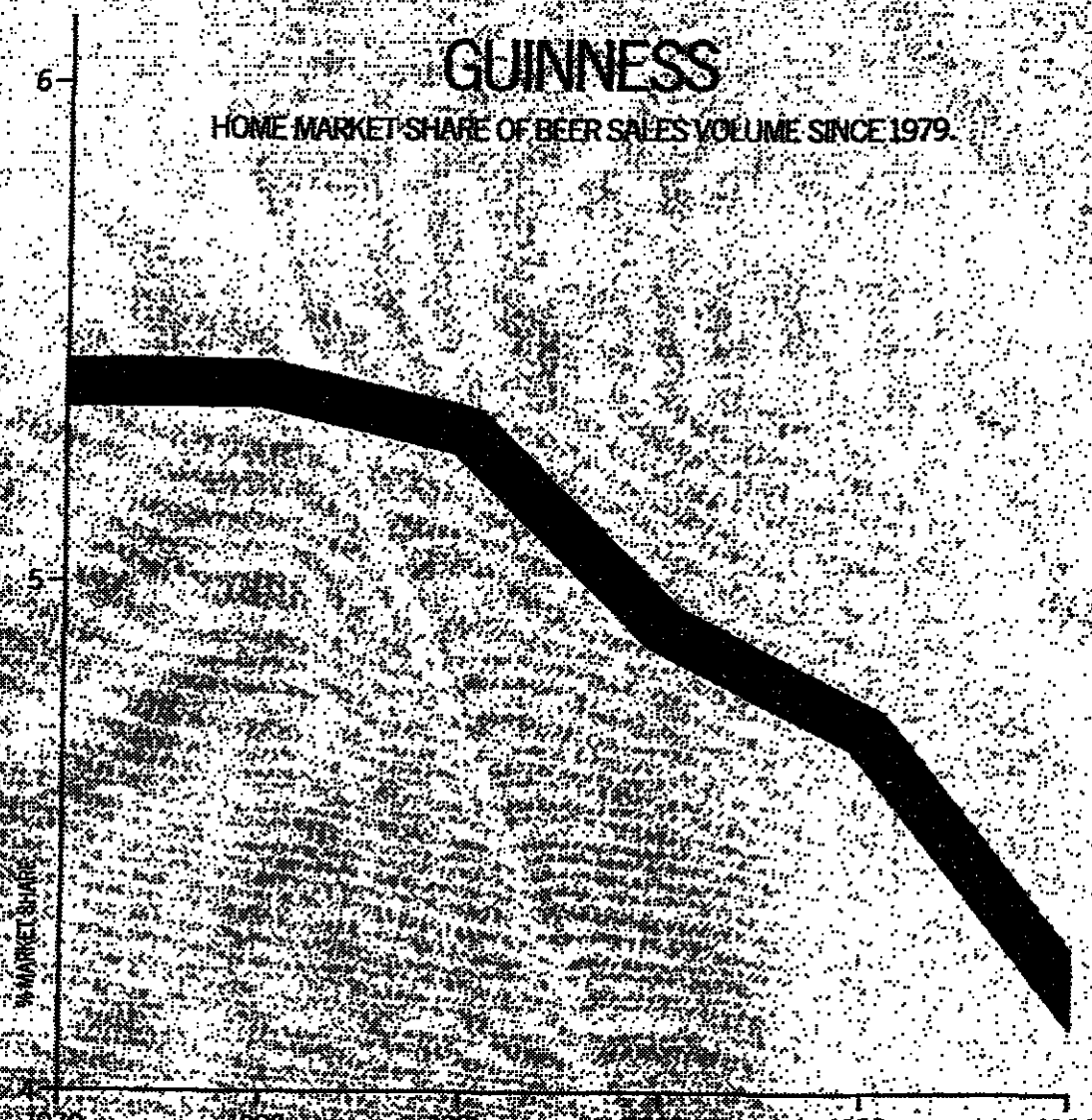
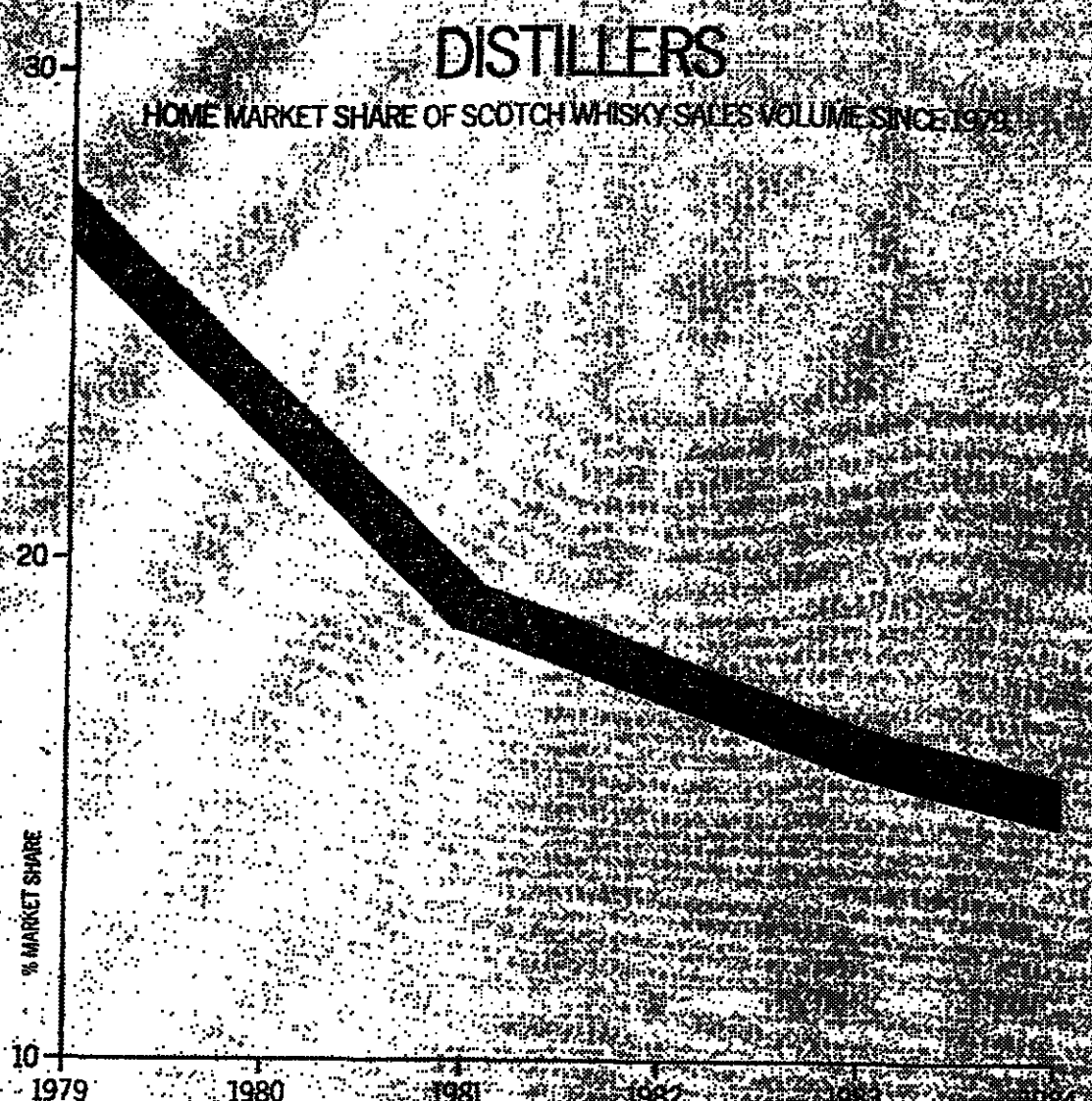
As matters stand, from July employers will be obliged to pay 3 per cent of an employee's wage into funds to be created for each industry in conjunction with the appropriate union.

Business also had cause for relief at the accord's survival. Time lost last year to industrial stoppages was only a quarter of that in 1981.

more influence over Australia's economy than ever before. There are those who maintain darkly that it will mean considerably more that the country is drifting into a system with immense implications without having had the time to consider it fully.

Handwritten Arabic text: هكزامن الأول

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هكزامن الاصل

A lesson from the fast lane

Britain's three-year trial of the compulsory wearing of front seat belts in cars and vans ends today. Parliament made the law permanent this month, amid speculation that the experiment had proved good for motorists but bad for cyclists and pedestrians. William Greaves reports

Driving a motor car is something which most other people do badly. We are captains at the bridge, mentally encased in gold braid, surrounded by unpredictability. In the league table of confessional conversation-stoppers "Actually, I'm a bad driver" rates somewhere alongside "Afraid I'm impotent these days" and "Truth to tell, I'm not much good at my job".

Yet in the last 10 years, 61,000 people have been killed on British roads and two-and-a-half million injured. Allowing the motoring dictum that "there is no such thing as an accident, only a mistake", a terrifying number of "other" drivers are on the road.

Motorists just ignore motorway speed warnings

Pottering down to the shops on a Saturday morning or nipping along for a business meeting, it seems easier to believe we are at the controls of a modern convenience - rather like a dishwasher or a hi-fi music centre - than a potentially lethal piece of machinery. Are we sinners, or merely sinned against? Is the car driver or motorcyclist of 1986 a sober, upright and responsible citizen battling against outrageous fortune, or a jekyll-and-hyde monster the moment he exchanges legs for wheels?

In London, for instance, becoming more or less like a 50p doggerle ride played for real? Are Britain's motorways the safety-first express arteries their planners intended, or the amateur race circuits their critics feared? As a fly in the passenger seat of an unmarked police car, I first explored the motorway.

PC Peter Elliott, 13 years with Surrey police traffic department, eased his white Ford Granada out on to the M25 at the Godstone junction. His commentary began moments later.

"That Volvo in front of us is going to have to pull out into the middle lane in front of us...there he goes...no signal and at least half a mile behind us there's a car beeping up the middle lane...nothing else in sight of him...by hogging the middle lane he is effectively reducing a three-lane road to a single carriageway."

So whatever happened to the theory (or I thought it was a theory) of a slow lane, cruising lane and an overtaking lane? "A myth. It was always a myth. Unless you are approaching an intersection you should stick to the inside lane, however fast you are going, until you need to pull out."

It was 10.15am, the chaotic rush hour on London's orbital motorway had subsided into a steady stream of mid-morning traffic and I, a driver these last 27 years, had just had misconception number one exposed.

A car pulled off the hard shoulder. "Now that was dangerous. What he should have done was to build up speed on the hard shoulder before slipping into the traffic. A lot of motorists have no idea how quickly a car travelling at 70mph closes on another which is near stationary. He was lucky to get away without being rammed up the back. And here come our first speeders. A motorcycle and a car coming past us at at least 85mph, far too close together. The car driver thinks that because he can see beyond the motorbike there's no danger in crowding him. All it needs is for that motorbike to do something unpredictable and the car would be into him."

A red estate car swept past in the fast lane, cut straight across all three lanes and nipped off down the A3 exit. "He got away with it, but that was bad. All it needed was for one vehicle to block his exit and he would have had to make a split-second decision whether to overshoot or force his way through. A potential accident situation if ever there was one."

It began to rain and, one by one, every car around us switched on headlights. "Good, very good. That's one message



On the road: Motorway driving (top) and a typical traffic snarl-up in central London

we do seem to have got across. A Jaguar XJS swept past. Peter Elliott put his foot down. Soon we were doing 120mph and still making little impression on the flying Jaguar.

"That car is built for that sort of speed, but is its driver? He's got a 50mph closing speed on just about everything around him. A split second's lapse of concentration and that would be curtains. Far, far too fast."

Peter Elliott arranged for automatic matrix systems to flash up a 50mph limit. We waited for two minutes on the hard shoulder. Not one car slowed. "I'm afraid I could have told you that would happen. It's a psychological fact that no motorist takes any notice of a speed warning unless he can see the reason for it. That's why an unexpected patch of fog can cause such havoc."

In 40 minutes on the motorway I had 18 examples in my notebook of thoughtless, risky or dangerous driving. "On the whole, lane discipline has been good - they've been behaving pretty well this morning", was the Elliott verdict.

Before setting out in central London with PC John Carroll, 17 years a police driver in the

capital, Chief Superintendent Eric Hyatt, commander of the Metropolitan Police Traffic Patrol, set down what he referred to as the "laws of the jungle".

"What we have to accept is that if all motorists stuck rigidly to the rules which pertain everywhere else, London would simply not operate in the rush hour at all. But there is a frighteningly thin line between playing the percentages and cutting corners on the one hand, and causing accidents and chaos on the other."

"An increased number of accidents involving cyclists and pedestrians in the last two years is an area of worry, but quite honestly there is no evidence to prove that driving standards are getting worse."

First to Hyde Park Corner with John Carroll at the wheel. "If three or four cars don't go through these lights on red it will be the first time in my experience. There they go - one, two, three, four, FIVE. The three-second all-red interval is there for safety, but they know they will probably get away with it. Look at that taxi slashing its way across the traffic. He knows, you see, that the quickest way to the roundabout is on the nearside

but now he wants to go right the way round and he's using his vehicle as a battering ram."

Frustration causes accidents - everyone is in a hurry

"Now here's a little van tearing up the nearside and barging in to turn right at the lights. He's got away with it. If someone had driven into him rather than give way that would be a tailback half-way to Piccadilly Circus in a matter of seconds." We had been there for less than half a minute.

En route to Scotch Corner, Knightsbridge. "Now we're on a one-way street but that car in front is waiting to turn right at the left-hand lane. He's stopping anyone behind filtering through left. That's all it needs for a hold-up. This Mercedes parked alongside a bollard - anything bigger than a van couldn't fit through. That'll cause trouble. Cyclist

straight through the lights on red. Think they don't apply to him. He'll end up getting hurt. Another cyclist riding between two lanes of traffic. I did that once on a police motor bike and got sandwiched. It can happen in a second and it's terrifying when it does."

"Now then, box junction and three cars stuck on it as the lights change. Nothing can get across the other way. Total stalemate - just because they wanted to beat the first lights. That estate car wants to turn right into Knightsbridge, knows full well it can't so he's doing a U-turn straight across Sloane Street. That's fixed him, he's stuck broadside across the traffic. Just look at the cars piling up. It's selfish - and it's brought everybody else to a stop. Van with a ladder sticking out on top, straight out into Lyall Street, knows we'll stop for him, lucky he was right."

"It's really all down to frustration. Everyone's late and trying to make up time. People from outside London are lost because the direction signs are so inadequate. And people from inside London know the police are so undermanned that they will probably get away with anything. It doesn't take much to stop central London."

HISTORY

1882: Frenchman G. Leveau publishes world's first patent for "seat belts".
1920: "Sutton" harness for airmen instituted as standard fitment for aircraft - also used by racing drivers at Brooklands.
1930-35: Various belt patents culminate in the three-point running lock, the basis of today's designs.
1932: Saab and Volvo among first imported cars to have seat belts as standard fittings.
1935: Seat belts had to be fitted under British law to cars and vans registered after January 1 that year.
1971: Australian state of Victoria becomes first territory in the world to make the wearing of seat belts obligatory by law. Whole of Australia and New Zealand follow suit in 1972.
1975: Compulsory seat-belt wearing introduced in Sweden, Finland, Brazil, Poland, Spain and Czechoslovakia.
1980: Twenty-three countries now insist on wearing of seat belts for driver and front-seat passenger. Despite four attempts in Parliament (1973, 74, 77 and 79), UK is only EEC country not to do so.
1983: Three-year experimental period for compulsory wearing of front seat belts begins February 1.
1985: January 13 - Parliament anticipates end of experimental period (Jan 31) and votes to make obligatory front seat belt wearing permanent law of the land.
1987: Fitting of rear seat-belts will become legal requirement on April 1 next year on all cars first registered on or after October 1, 1986.

THE FACTS

If the 61,000 people killed and 2,500,000 people injured on British roads in the last 10 years were laid end to end, they would stretch over 3,000 miles - twice the length of the British motorway system.

Shocking as this might be, two other facts paint a less grim picture. France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal and Yugoslavia all have more than twice as many road deaths per million population than Britain. And as more new drivers took to the roads in Britain in 1984 it took only 2.5 million vehicles to kill 9,169 people - compared with 20 million vehicles and "only" 5,500 a year dead today.

As far as the seat belt experiment is concerned, the statistics during the first two years appear to produce strong, if not spectacular, proof of the value of front seat belts. The number of front-seat occupants to suffer fatal or serious injury has dropped by about 7,000 a year (including about 470 deaths) - but, at 4,587, the number of rear-seat passengers to be seriously injured in 1984 was at least 200 higher than in any of the previous six years.

Disquietingly, during the same two years more than 1,500 more pedestrians and cyclists were killed or seriously hurt than in similar previous periods. The Department of Transport, however, believes that when the number of road users hit by vehicles not covered by the seat-belt regulations (heavy lorries, coaches and buses, for instance) is discounted, "it cannot be concluded these increases were associated with compulsory seat belt wearing". (Additional research by Dr Trevor Smith.)

SATURDAY

The weekend starts here



The race for the big screen

The television of the future is a giant flat screen on the living room wall. Bryan Appleyard reports on the high-tech battle among scientists to bring the movie experience into the home

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● To Russia with love: charms of Moscow

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Playwright who throws his weight around

John Godber's new play about Karen Briggs, the world judo champion from Hull, pulls no punches

The award-winning playwright John Godber stands six feet two inches tall, weighs in at 17 stone and remains hugely frustrated by the fact that his powerlifting career included one 296 pound bench press: "Just four short of the magic 300" he said, and the memory still makes him clench his fists.

The sheer physicality of his presence, and the Yorkshire mining town background he retains so prominently, goes some way to explain why he has written two plays about rugby league - including *Up 'N' Under* which won the Laurence Olivier Award - and one on night club bouncers. So it is vaguely puzzling that his latest play has been inspired by a comparative slip of a girl who stands under five feet and weighs just seven and a half stone. Until, that is, one discovers two facts.

The first is that the girl is none other than Karen Briggs, Britain's world bantamweight judo champion who, in an indisputable manner, makes up with skill and speed what she lacks in bulk. And the second is that she lives in Hull - John Godber's home for the past two years since he has been the artistic director of the Hull Trucking Theatre Company, one of Britain's most enterprising touring theatre groups. "Having done two plays on



Fighting talk: John Godber and Karen Briggs during rehearsals in Hull

rugby league which is the biggest sport in Hull, I wanted to do a play on the biggest individual, and there is no question that, with two world titles under her belt, Karen Briggs is a bit special", says Godber, swamping a theatre set during rehearsals and glugging Lucozade from the bottle. He went for an initial chat with Karen at her home in Bransholme, Europe's largest housing estate, where 50,000 people live cheek by jowl. "I was very impressed. I like enjoying myself - I am the kind of person who would have a curry at 11.30 at night if I felt like it. But for Karen, judo was a complete life attitude - she was very singleminded and very stoical. And that is what you would expect from someone who is the best in the world at what she does."

That was in September. Four months later, after hours of reading judo books, watching videos of Karen's top competitions, more talks, and even personal experience on the judo mat with Karen's instructor, Mike Joyce, First Dan, he started to write.

The result is *Blood, Sweat and Tears*, which is premiered in Hull's Spring Street Theatre next Tuesday. It will then tour Milton Keynes and York before coming to London's Tricycle Theatre, Kilburn, for a month. It is also the subject of a *South Bank Show* documentary and will eventually be filmed by BBC television as a *Play for Today*.

The set of *Blood, Sweat and Tears* is a dojo

Preparation for the first night has been arduous for Godber. He believes firmly in showing the action, full frontal. So the set of *Blood, Sweat and Tears* is a dojo, with a real judo mat, and the leading actors have spent as much time in Karen's own dojo, Kingston Judo Club, as in the rehearsal rooms. And that goes for John Godber too. Godber knew as soon as he saw a dojo, that he had a naturally theatrical milieu. "Put a red and green contest

mat down, light it with stark white lights, and you've got something exciting." In a way, that was the easiest part. The plot also emerged without too much of a tussle. "From talking to Karen, and people who know her, it was obvious she was going to the top from the beginning." Yet he wanted to convey Karen not so much in terms of her gold medals or world titles, but more in terms of her determination to pursue a specific goal.

The play's heroine is Louise Underwood, a 19 year old who works in a Hull restaurant and becomes European middleweight judo champion. It is a tale of the road to black belt, the change from being giddy and socially feminine - "What, lay on the floor with all those men?" - to coping with some unpleasant rivalry.

It meant the cast becoming proficient in judo, but particularly Jane Clifford, who plays Louise, for she had to learn Miss Briggs's specific style with the big throws, the *Tai-Otoshi* (body drop) and *Tomoe-Nage* (stomach throw), for which she is

known all over the world. Miss Briggs was unable to coach the actors herself as planned, because of injury. "When John first came to see me he even asked me if I would be interested in acting in the play, though I admitted I had never been to the theatre", said Karen, who is 22. "It wasn't possible because I was still competing, but I did want to help them with the judo, and to give them an idea of what it is like to fight."

This is very important for Godber, for he feels that realism is crucial. "From where I come from - Upton and the Frinckley pit - nobody would think of going to the theatre."

"But the word drama comes from the Greek *Dramanon*, which means 'the thing done'. It is to do with action, and I want to put action on the stage, so that anyone can come

This is exactly what Miss Briggs feels - even though Spring Street Theatre was just four miles away, she had never thought of going to a play. "I thought it would be boring", she said simply. But, having seen Mr Godber's *Up 'N' Under*, she remarked: "It was good because it was realistic." With his five-year background as a drama teacher in his old secondary school, and a playwrighting history that goes back to his first attempt at the age of 16 - John Godber (he is now 29) has a deeply rooted belief in live theatre.

He has also proved himself in television.

"I want to change the view of ordinary people that the theatre is a big black box with a red curtain which opens to let famous people walk on."

Nicolas Soames

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 863)

ACROSS	1 Humiliated (6)	6 Multi river (5)	17 Become airborne (4,3)
2 Drink in (6)	7 American liberator (7)	18 Common cell (7)	20 Prostate legal U-turn (5)
3 American navy (11,1)	8 Harsh (5)	19 Spacy walk (11,1,1)	21 Plant loose (5)
4 Clutter (6)	9 Scramble (6)	20 Fetter (7)	22 Parous (5)
5 Not proper (3,1)	10 Returned (4,4)	21 Hurl plate (1)	23 Parous (5)
11 Sharp decline (8)	11 Herald's jacket (6)	22 Parous (5)	
12 Human mind (6)	12 Drawing (6)		
13 Parentless child (6)	13 World money reserve (1,1,1)		
14 Shared (6)	14 Dupius manus (6)		
15 Down	15 Feast (5)		
16 Sharp decline (8)	16 Clashed formal dress (7)		
17 Herald's jacket (6)	17 Harsh imprisonment (7)		
18 Drawing (6)	18 NW Indian river (5)		
19 Spacy walk (11,1,1)	19 Shared (6)		
20 Fetter (7)	20 Dupius manus (6)		
21 Plant loose (5)	21 Feast (5)		
22 Parous (5)	22 Clashed formal dress (7)		
23 Parous (5)	23 Harsh imprisonment (7)		
	23 NW Indian river (5)		

SOLUTION TO No 862
ACROSS: 8 Wholesome food 9 Pal 10 Guarantee 11 Septa 13 Cessp
16 Auditor 19 Orbi 22 Vicecrop 24 Who 25 Shut in the dark
DOWN: 1 Swipes 2 Dollop 3 Sergeant 4 Mosaic 5 Feta 6 Root of
7 Advant 12 Ecu 14 Smauder 15 ICT 16 Advise 17 Doctor 18 Right
28 Bowman 21 Troika 23 Ruin



FRIDAY PAGE

A disciplinary hearing begins on Monday into the case of a London obstetrician

Savage's fight for her future

MEDICAL BRIEFING SPECIAL

On Monday perhaps the most extraordinary disciplinary tribunal the health service has ever seen opens in London. Mrs Wendy Savage, a consultant obstetrician at the London Hospital, will face allegations of professional incompetence, based on her handling of five cases of child birth dating back to 1983.

The whole inquiry, including Mrs Savage's suspension on full pay since last April, will cost Tower Hamlets Health Authority, which this year had to make savings of £800,000 on its budget, in excess of £100,000. Unusually, much of the inquiry is likely to be held in public.

The issues raised have gone far beyond the competence or otherwise of one individual consultant, but have provided a focus for the

continuing debate between those who believe that child birth should be as natural as possible, with the woman having the right to choose the way her child is born, and those who favour more intervention in child birth in the interests of the baby.

Only one of the five births has been the subject of a complaint, that of Asma Udin, who lost her baby son within days of him being delivered by caesarian section by Savage.

The Times spoke to three other mothers whose case notes form the basis of evidence to the official inquiry even though none feels any cause for complaint about the way their pregnancies and births were handled. Only the grandmother of the fifth baby - born to a 15-year-old schoolgirl - was critical.



Wendy Savage: Battling for her future

In August 1983 Susan Payne's daughter Lorraine was delivered at Mile End Hospital by caesarian after an 18-hour labour.

"Believe me if I had thought there was anything wrong with the way Wendy Savage handled the birth I certainly wouldn't have had her for the next baby."

"I am 6 foot tall - with, as they say, good child-bearing hips - and there was no reason not to try to give birth to her normally. X-rays were done at 36 weeks to make sure my pelvis wasn't too small."

"I went into labour at 2am and into the hospital early because of the position of the baby. Everything was going along lovely - she was ready to be delivered at 8am but she simply didn't want to come down; she was comfortable where she was."

"They gave me an epidural at 12 and at 12 my waters broke. Then the contractions just stopped. At 5pm they put up a drip to induce her but by 7 still nothing was happening so they decided to do the caesarian."

"I have never felt any sense of complaint against Wendy Savage. She did the caesarian herself and handed the baby to her dad - and a prouder dad you never did see. They are inseparable."

"The thing about Mrs Savage is that she doesn't automatically pigeon hole you 'breach'. I tell you when I heard she was being accused and that my baby's birth was being used against her I just left the children and went out into the kitchen and had a good swear - even my husband said 'it can't be possible'."

However less than 2 miles away in Bow there was a different story told by a 37-year-old divorcee whose daughter was 15 and still at school when she became pregnant.

"My daughter, call her Jackie, does not want to be identified

because she'd lose her job if they knew she had a baby. I was disgusted by the way we were treated by Mrs Savage."

"She was very abrupt from the beginning when we went to her clinic for an abortion. It was up to her and she took one look at me and seemed to think 'oh she's young enough to cope with a schoolgirl and her baby'."

"Jackie is 4ft 10in and I'd have thought anyone looking at her would have thought she'd have had to have a caesarian. We all put our trust in Mrs Savage who said she would be there at the birth. But when it came to it she wasn't, she was at the end of a telephone telling the mid-wife what to do."

"Jackie was in labour for 24 hours and in the end had to have a caesarian. The baby was big and he had fractures of the skull when he was born. He is now 16 months and perfectly healthy. Yes, I'm landed with him - it's just like having another one to look after but we manage quite well. We share."

Denise Lewis in Poplar, also in the East End, had breech twins, Sebastian and Sacha, by caesarian which was performed with both Savage and her chief clinical opponent professor Geddes Grudzinskas present.

"I was taken in with pre-eclampsia. I am rhesus negative and had to have a blood transfusion. I had high blood pressure which got worse during labour and both of them decided it was time to do a caesarian. I didn't agree and asked to be left alone but they said it was getting a bit iffy. Neither twin suffered any ill effect - one was 5lb 16oz and the other 6lb 1oz. I can't see how or why Mrs Savage can be thought to be incompetent. I was really shocked to find my case was being used. No one ever asked me if I had a complaint."

Linda Ganderson's story is touched with tragedy. "I decided to have shared care with my GP and Mrs Savage during the pregnancy and everything was really good. On Good Friday 1984 I started to bleed at 8 1/2 months and went to hospital. The doctors listened to the heart beat and the baby and said it was the best they had heard all day. They put me to bed and came around to check the baby's heart every four or five hours. On

Saturday afternoon, it was about 3 o'clock. They came back to check and there was nothing. He just died inside me." Mrs Savage was away at a conference at the time Linda lost her first baby; she had nothing to do with it at all.

Linda now has another baby, Paul, who is 5 1/2 months old. Once

again she chose to be under the care of Savage, and this time, because of the loss of her first child she was scanned every two weeks. When it was noticed that the fetus was not putting on enough weight she was brought on early.

"At the time I lost the baby I

didn't really feel anything but now I have a baby who is healthy and well I feel worse about it than ever I did before. When I hold him now I know the meaning of loss. It makes you feel more bitter knowing the life that was lost."

Alison Miller



Susan Payne and family: No sense of complaint



Linda Ganderson: I know the meaning of loss

Despite progress, childbirth is still raising questions.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford explains...

Obstetric forceps were designed in Britain in the 17th century by Peter Chamberlen, and popularized by his son, Hugh. Their invention defeated natural selection, so that women who had had problems with delivery survived to have daughters who in their turn would suffer similar troubles.

Despite three centuries of medical intervention, it is estimated that 90 per cent of women would survive natural childbirth, although possibly not in very good shape, and 75 per cent can be safely delivered without medical interference; obstetricians fight to save the lives of the remaining 25 per cent of mothers and babies.

Those familiar with childbirth in primitive conditions like to remember the ease with which an

agricultural worker goes to the edge of a field and has her baby as readily as if she were a lambing ewe, but they are also well aware that in the poorer countries up to twice as many pregnant women are likely to die as in affluent countries.

Even the concept of painless labour in primitive countries is inaccurate. Although women may recover quicker from a normal delivery, the discomfort seems comparable; pain is associated with complications and, as these abound where antenatal care is poor, unbearable pain in childbirth is more frequent.

Since such a large majority of women labour successfully and have a normal delivery, policy can never be dictated by the experience of a few. Instead, much wider surveys are needed to compare different methods of delivery in order to determine the safest methods. Progress is being made: in Britain in 1952 the perinatal mortality (stillbirth or death in the first week) was 37 per thousand; in 1978 it had dropped to 15 per thousand. Compared to 1952, the death rate

in women has dropped by 80 per cent.

There is a price to pay for the increased safety of childbearing - a greater reliance on operative delivery, forceps, vacuum extractors and caesarian section. In 1963 the caesarian section rate was 4.6 per thousand; in 1978 7.5 per thousand; the 1963 forceps rate of 8.1 per cent had risen by 1978 to 13.1 per cent. More recent national figures are not yet available, but one of Liverpool's large, inner-city hospitals practising high standards of care in deprived social surroundings has a forceps rate of 15 per cent and a caesarian rate of 10 per cent.

Research workers find it hard to evaluate small random trials in obstetrics. Circumstances vary so markedly that it would be misleading to draw conclusions from a small sample, which would in any case be unlikely to be random as patients tend to select a hospital or obstetrician which they feel will suit needs. In addition, general practitioners do their best to direct a patient to a suitable obstetrician.

Most doctors find it impossible to justify the notion which accepts that a certain number of babies can be sacrificed in order that the majority of women may be given a happier, possibly home, delivery. Their concern is not only to procure the maximum number of live babies, but to make certain that their condition at delivery will give them the best opportunity for a fit, mental and physical life.

Delivery at home has the advantage in that the infection rate is dramatically reduced, but trials which have minimized other hazards have tended to be carried out by keen GPs working in first class practices.

BIRTH RIGHTS

Why and when does a woman have to have an episiotomy? When the soft tissue, the perineum, is delaying delivery to the detriment of the mother and the baby, it is customary to make a surgical incision to enlarge the opening. In Britain this is made at an angle, the mediolateral. In America and on the Continent a

midline incision is usually used, but this has the disadvantage that any extension will tear into the rectum. The operation has been criticized recently by people who have no memory of the prolapses and other gynaecological complications which followed extensive stretching and tearing; it used to be said that obstetricians saved the letter, but destroyed the envelope. If an episiotomy can save a rectal tear it is worth exchanging a possible few weeks of discomfort for what can be a lifetime of anal incompetence.

How long should my labour last? Medically speaking, time is irrelevant so long as there is progress, always supposing that that the mother and baby remain in good health. This is why surveillance is so important.

Doctors realize that the limitation of movement which is inevitable with most monitoring devices is trying, but argue that the older regime of listening to the baby's heart for 60 seconds every 15 minutes only gives cover for 8 per cent of the time

in which the baby will be making the most hazardous journey of its life. The great majority of labours last for under 12 hours, but it is impossible to make a hard and fast rule. Some mothers and their babies will be showing serious distress long before then, others will continue to make slow progress and remain in perfect health for much longer.

Will the forceps damage the baby?

No. Most forceps deliveries are what are colloquially known as a lift-out. The baby's head is very low and can be felt clearly; slipping the forceps around the skull will save it from damage and will enable the doctor to shorten labour. Mid-cavity forceps are used when the baby's head has to be turned before it is delivered. Training in forceps use today is well supervised.

Will my baby be induced to enable my doctor to keep his golf appointment?

No. Induction for the social convenience of the obstetrician is considered an unforgivable sin. Occasionally if the mother re-

quests induction and has good reasons to support her plea one may be organized, but only if she understands everything it entails.

When there are other indications for inductions it may well be that labour will be started to allow for delivery during "office hours" for safety's sake. It is much safer to have a baby when the laboratory staff are on hand for blood transfusions, when there is a full complement of anaesthetists and when the whole obstetric team is in the hospital.

Will I be induced if I go over my dates?

In the past it has been difficult to judge dates. Now a decision as to maturity is taken after considering three factors: the first day of the last menstrual period, the examination findings of an experienced doctor about the third month of pregnancy and the ultrasound results recorded at the 16th week. Taken in combination these findings give a 90 per cent accuracy. Most units will induce round about the 41st week, other things being equal.

Resistance born from the death of a constitution

A remarkable group of white women are fighting for black rights in South Africa

When Molly Blackburn, the white upper middle-class wife of a Fort Elizabeth doctor, was buried early this month, some 20,000 blacks turned out for the funeral. This display of black affection so unnerved the South African authorities that they banned the memorial service that was to have been held a week or so later on the grounds that it posed a danger to public peace.

Blackburn was a member of a remarkable organization of white women, the Black Sash, which has just celebrated its 30th anniversary. It has probably done more than any other liberal group to persuade blacks that whites can be friends rather than foes, and to prevent black nationalism from becoming virulently anti-white.

In her mid-50s at the time of her death, Blackburn was killed in a car accident at the turn of the year. After bringing up seven children, she could easily have settled for the comfortable, privileged lifestyle for which her class and skin colour qualified her. She looked the part, usually dressed in an elegant white blouse and skirt, a string of pearls at her neck.

Instead, about four years ago, she joined the Black Sash, and spent most of her time in places where few whites go: the dusty streets of black townships, haunting police stations in tireless pursuit of allegations of police harassment and brutality, or listening patiently to the stream of blacks who daily bring their problems over housing, money, jobs or the "pass laws" to the Black Sash's dingy advice office in Port Elizabeth.

The Black Sash was started in 1955 when a group of white women organized protests against the National Party's gerrymandering of the constitution for the purpose of removing the mixed-race "coloureds" from the common voters' roll.

She sacrificed her white privilege

Those involved were mainly English-speaking members of women's branches of General Jan Smuts's United Party, which had been defeated by the Nationalists in 1948 and had fallen into fractious disarray. Fed up with the dithering of their menfolk, they took matters into their own hands and formed the women's Defence of the Constitution League.

It was the press which coined the name Black Sash - a reference to their method of protest: standing in silent



Sheena Duncan: Sash president



Molly Blackburn: Distilled bullies

reproach in public places, carrying placards and wearing white dresses with broad black sashes slung diagonally from the right shoulder as symbols of their mourning for the murder of the constitution. The name stuck and was later adopted as the official one.

By 1956 the constitutional issue which had given birth to the Black Sash had been fought and lost. Instead of disbanding, the leaders decided to broaden their campaign to defend civil rights, those of South Africa's deprived and disenfranchised black majority in particular. The decision soon exposed the narrowness of South African liberalism. It was one thing for middle-class ladies of English background to be asked to protest against the unconstitutional machinations of a Boer government; it was quite another to expect

them to campaign for equal citizenship with blacks. "Membership slumped in a few weeks from 10,000 to about 2,000", Jean Sinclair, one of the six founder members of the organization and now in her 70s, recalls. "We were ostracised socially, and all but a handful of our best friends dropped us. When we were invited out, it was usually a disaster. Sheena and I could be relied on to break up any dinner party in 10 minutes flat."

Sheena is Sheena Duncan, Jean Sinclair's daughter, who is just coming to the end of her second term as national president of the Black Sash, which she joined in 1963. A robustly built, no-nonsense woman in her early 50s, she is about as far removed from the image of a sentimental and condescending do-gooder as could be imagined. Picketing and public pro-

testers are now only a small part of the Black Sash's activities. (Until the practice was prohibited, its members used to hold vigils in the public gallery of the House of Assembly in Cape Town, earning a famous rebuke from a National Party whip who told them: "You ladies must not come to Parliament to protest against the government.")

Since 1976 all outdoor gatherings have been banned, and for at least 15 years, the Black Sash's most important work has been done in its advice offices, of which there are now seven. The biggest is in Johannesburg, with others in Pretoria, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Grahamstown.

They had enough of dithering men

In these shabby offices, Sash members, of whom there are about 2,000, try to help blacks find a way through the Kafkaesque web of regulations that encroach almost every aspect of their lives.

In 1984 more than 26,000 individual interviews were conducted in the advice offices. Duncan believes that one of the Sash's most valuable achievements has been "to expose and publicize what it means to live as a black in South Africa, a

subject of which the vast majority of whites are still astonishingly ignorant."

Through the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, which it set up several years ago, the Black Sash also monitors the forced resettlement of black communities. Its relentless vigilance has brought many cases of such resettlement to the attention of the local and foreign press.

In recent years, the Sash's financial problems have been greatly eased by a contract with America's Ford Foundation under which the foundation funds the advice offices and receives research material and reports on conditions in South African in exchange.

What keeps the Black Sash women going? They know that their ability to influence the Government is marginal, and that whatever political system eventually replaces white rule is unlikely to have much time for their liberal concern with individual rights.

It is important to have a body of people upholding certain values that will always be needed, who will go on saying that something is wrong", Duncan says.

Perhaps the best, and simplest, summary of the Black Sash's credo was given by Molly Blackburn. Asked once what motivated her, she replied: "I don't like bullies".

Michael Hornsby

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THE TIMES DIARY

Promises, promises

Yorkshire Television's recent First Tuesday documentary about Crown immunity curiously omitted a key interview with Lord Shawcross. As attorney general under Atlee, Shawcross introduced the Crown Proceedings Bill which apparently guaranteed that servicemen injured on duty and forbidden to sue the Crown would be recompensed through pensions. YTV pointed out that Shawcross had promised in 1947 that such pensions would in general equal "the probable damages which may be recoverable in law" but that the pledge had been ratted upon. In a long interview, Shawcross denied that he had given any assurance as regards the future but said that today's pensions could not keep pace with court awards because of the "generosities of juries at the expense of insurance companies". Since juries have not decided damages in these cases for 20 years, an astonished YTV decided to scrap the whole sequence. But what of Shawcross's fee, raised at his insistence from £50 to £100? YTV says it takes its promises rather more seriously than governments and the cheque is in the post. "What I said didn't fit into their case," Shawcross told me yesterday. "I certainly wouldn't have done the thing for £50."

Coat of arms

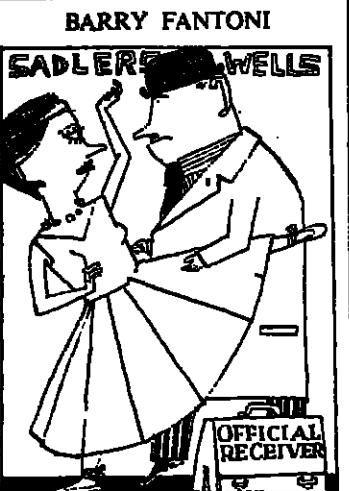
Wherever Prince Charles goes, he can smell the fresh smell of paint. Yesterday, during a visit by him to the BBC's Kensington House offices, the smell could not have been too intense: the Beeb had only painted the corridors as far as the regal eye will see. "It's enough to make you anti-royalist," said our informant. The real rub was that the bar was being closed early in the interests of security.

Wax lyrical

Mrs Thatcher is the most popular political figure - beating even Sir Winston Churchill - in Madame Tussaud's latest poll. It shouldn't go to her head, however: she comes second to Hitler in the Hate and Fear section.

Sleeping partner

John Hume, the SDLP MP from Northern Ireland, fell asleep during Neil Kinnock's lengthy peroration about the Westland leak, and his head came gently to rest on the shoulder of Seamus Mallon, his colleague and the province's newest MP. "I know you wanted some support in the House, John," murmured Mallon, "but I didn't that this was what you meant."



Burning issue

North London's top policeman, Deputy Assistant Commissioner Mike Richards, still insists that the lakes of petrol at Broadwater Farm actually existed as a fire trap for policemen during the riot. He has written an angry letter to Police Review insisting that "a brave police constable saw plastic bags filled with petrol being lobbed towards police lines. Maybe he did, but the police lines were 100 yards away from the estate - nowhere near the garages where the lakes are supposed to have been. One senior police officer who discounts the lakes story is Chief Superintendent David Williams, the man in charge of the team which has prepared a still secret but highly critical report on police operations. Last week Williams told the Enfield Gazette that any petrol on the ground could have come from the ruptured petrol tank of an overturned car. He said: "There is bound to be spillage when you are syphoning from car tanks. They were using very small bottles to make bombs and you would get as much petrol on the floor as in the bottle." Richards will not be pleased at that.

Homesewn

Talk about the rich tapestry of life. Visitors to the V & A can now see not just a voluntary charge, but also an embroidered Napoleon and Queen Victoria in the newly opened exhibition "Characters in Cloth" and also an embroidered V & A director, the bespectacled Sir Roy Strong. Fortunately, the masterpiece will not be subjected to any export licence: it was commissioned by the museum and will remain in its permanent collection.

PHS

Schools: now everyone suffers

New Parson

I write to you more distressed about the state of education than at any time in my years at the school.

I approached the start of this term with considerable anxiety. What I find so demoralizing is the apparent indifference of those involved in negotiations, in particular the Secretary of State, to the need to talk urgently and persistently until a solution is found to the dispute. There is no doubt in my mind that teachers are poorly paid, particularly if I am to recruit the quality of teacher whom you and I would wish to see at the school.

Teachers vary in how they try to present their case and I have no desire to identify for you differences of approach between the teachers' associations. There is enormous frustration among teachers that no one appears to be listening. Their dilemma is impossible.

On the one hand, they wish to take action in order to draw everyone's attention to their case but, on the other, they are reluctant to harm the education of their pupils. It is a measure of the staff's professionalism that in an autumn term of greater industrial turmoil than I have ever experienced in my time at this school, the staff helped at least 28 boys to gain places at Oxford and Cambridge

With the teachers' pay dispute still dragging on, Buckinghamshire headmaster John Loarridge sent this letter to all parents setting out its full effect

— which is easily the highest total in our history.

The effects of the industrial dispute are, in some ways, obscured from you because 85 to 90 per cent of the boys come to school by coach or train and I cannot, therefore, readily send boys home. However, I think that I should report to you as I shall report to the governors on some of the effects of the dispute.

● Lunctime supervision. I have not closed the school at lunchtime because of my anxiety about releasing junior boys, unsupervised, into the town, but the present position is uncomfortable owing to the low level of supervision.

● Extra-curricular activities. Much of the extra-curricular activity in the lunch hour and after school has ceased. This is so sad in a school such as ours for it should be a significant part of any scheme of education here.

● Cover for absent teachers. Associations vary in their response to this. I

cover for absent colleagues; this, in turn, makes it difficult for me to release teachers for in-service training, examiners' meetings and educational visits.

● Staff meetings. A whole cycle of staff meetings, heads-of-department meetings, sixth-form tutor meetings and year-tutor meetings, all of which are held after school, have ceased. These are important for the proper running of the school.

● Parents' evenings and school reports. These, as everyone knows, have been cancelled or curtailed.

● General Certificate of Secondary Education. I am most anxious that the new examination is properly and effectively introduced. Unless the Secretary of State, the local authorities and the teachers' associations resolve their differences, the examination will founder.

I am immensely proud of the achievements of the boys and the staff of this school. Both have my wholehearted support and I very much hope they will have yours.

I plead for an early resolution to the dispute.

Yours sincerely
John Loarridge is headmaster of Dr Challoner's Grammar School, a county secondary school in Amersham, Bucks.

Michael Hornsby on the likely tenor of today's speech responding to the mounting demand for change

Pressure on all sides - but will Botha crack?



of one, "very stubborn", and showing no signs of a man who felt the need to court the outside world's sympathy or goodwill.

This is causing concern in the business community, which fears that a repetition of the unyielding tone of the Durban speech could renew domestic unrest - it has shown some signs of wanting, if only through sheer exhaustion - and destroy the improving economic prospects. Their most immediate worry is a meeting of foreign creditor banks in London on February 20 at which Dr Fritz Leutwiler, a former governor of the Swiss Central Bank, will submit compromise proposals on the rescheduling of South Africa's debts.

Leutwiler was appointed by Pretoria to act as mediator between the government and the foreign banks. Towards the end of last year, South Africa proposed delaying loan repayments until 1990, a suggestion turned

down flat by 30 or so main creditor banks in December. Earlier this month, Leutwiler visited South Africa to discuss alternative schemes. The proposals he will table next month will represent his own attempt to bridge the gap.

Foreign bankers are under pressure from anti-apartheid lobbies in their own countries to take a tough line. That pressure is bound to intensify if Botha makes another evasive speech with no clearcut commitments to abolishing racial segregation or moving towards power-sharing with blacks.

The speech will also be closely studied by members of the Commonwealth "Eminent Persons Group" (EPG), which is expected to visit South Africa some time in February or March. EPG's seven members include Malcolm Fraser, the former Australian prime minister, Lord Barber, the former British Conservative Chancellor, Dame Nita Barrow, president of the World Council of Churches, and General Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Nigerian military government from 1976 to 1979. Its task is to report back to Commonwealth members by the end of June on the South African government's performance in meeting a number of objectives.

These call on South Africa to declare that the system of apartheid will be dismantled and to announce the steps to be taken to that end, to lift the state of emergency, to release Nelson Mandela, to lift the ban on the African National Congress and to initiate a process of dialogue across lines of colour, politics and religion.

If satisfactory progress is deemed not to have been made towards these goals, Commonwealth governments will meet to consider imposing new sanctions on South Africa. These could include a ban on air links, on the import of "cultural goods" and on contracts with companies which have majority South African ownership. Sanctions would be voluntary, but the moral and diplomatic pressure on reluctant countries would be substantial.

On past experience, it seems unlikely that the Botha government will be much moved by these threats. The President's speech, although it will probably be presented and packaged more diplomatically than "Rubicon", seems likely to do little more than confirm reforms already promised or indicated in the area of the new laws, black citizenship and property rights. Little clarity is expected on the question of future political rights for blacks. Clear-cut reforms which could still make a big impression - such as the abolition of the Group Areas Act which segregates residential areas, schools and hospitals - has been ruled out in advance as non-negotiable once again. Those abroad who have been prepared to give Botha the benefit of the doubt look likely to be disappointed again.

The Bird that could ruffle Bradley

Los Angeles

By then Jerry Brown, in one of his most controversial acts, had named Bird to the court. Since she joined, it has overturned 52 of 55 death sentences passed to it for review from lower courts. Bird alone among the judges has voted to reverse every one of the 55. No one has been executed in California since 1967.

The anti-Bird forces, including the California District Attorneys Association, accuse her and the court of systematically blocking executions, thus being soft on crime. This is a potent charge, since a poll last year found that 83 per cent of Californians favour the death penalty, with only 15 per cent opposed. Mervyn Field, the pollster, said this was an all-time high in support of the death sentence. Supporters of Bird say she has led the court in discovering numerous deficiencies in the capital punishment law. Anthony Murray, a former president of the state bar association, describes the law on sentencing as "very badly written". He recently told a news conference that Bird was prepared to support the death sentence if a case reached the court in which the defendant had received a fair trial and problems with the law did not arise.

In any case, Bird's supporters believe the death penalty issue is a smokescreen to cover the motives of the anti-Bird campaign - to open her seat to an appointee of the Republican governor, George Deukmejian, to move Californian courts in a more conservative direction and to make them more responsive to a rightwards-shifting public opinion.

In his view, the courts are merely the latest point of attack from the "new right", and the death penalty is the easiest issue around which to rally support.

The anti-Bird campaign does seem to dovetail with moves by the White House and the Department of Justice in Washington to move the federal judiciary to the right, through the appointment of younger, more conservative lawyers who will sit on the bench for years to come. The campaign to oust Bird has been well organized and long-planned; it has spent about \$2 million already and last year distributed some 4 million pieces of mail. Prominent among her opponents is state senator H.L. Richardson, one of the most conservative politicians in the state, and a contender in the November elections for the post

of lieutenant-governor.

As for Bradley, she supported Bird when she came up for confirmation by the electors in 1978 and was returned to her office with only 51.7 per cent of the vote. But to stand by her this time, with a November poll recording only 35 per cent support for her, might endanger his own difficult race against the Republicans.

Democrats say the mayor is being urged to say he supports Bird's reconfirmation but would himself not have appointed her. Such equivocation, however, would be as bad or worse as outright abandonment of Bird: it would antagonise her supporters and give more ammunition to Deukmejian and the Republicans who say that Bradley "flip-flops" on issues.

Bradley has already expediently changed his opposition to tighter controls on the possession of hand guns - in 1982 he supported controls and may well have lost the gubernatorial election for that reason. This time around, no matter which way he jumps, the Rose Bird issue could be the mayor's undoing.

Tom Wicker

New York Times News Service 1986

Sanctions and sanctuaries

After weeks of wavering and help from more terrorists than Gaddafi ever did means virtually nothing in the US. What matters is that Gaddafi has set up as a public enemy for a particularly virulent brand of Third World anti-Americanism.

This difference of perception needs much more careful handling than it has received so far. It is foolish of Reagan to advertise the division by sending John Whitehead, a deputy secretary of state, on a deliberate publicised tour of the European capitals to make open demands which everyone knew in advance would be refused. It was equally idiotic of the Europeans to promulgate an EEC statement designed to rub salt in the American wounds. The alliance is in poor condition: it cannot either resolve or paper over its differences better than this.

The underlying problem here is the perennial difficulty of reconciling the American and European views of the world. The US is engaged in a geo-political struggle with the other super-powers and we in Europe are still groping, in the post-colonial era, for some way of defining just how far we are willing to go drawn into the arena on the American side. Nevertheless, while we are all making up our minds about this, there is no reason why we should not look a bit more coolly at the more limited questions of terrorism, which is equally a menace to Europe, to the US and to everyone else.

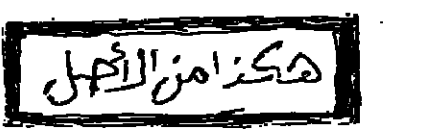
Leaving aside the Utopian "solution", which is to cure the injustices from which terrorism arises, it is pretty clear what the main options are. One must deny terrorists an easy sanctuary and one must at the same time improve one's own defences against their activities. It is extremely difficult to eliminate all sanctuaries but it must be right to try to reduce them. But how? Neither Libya nor Syria can be forced to co-operate; they are not like "nests" of Barbary corsairs which the European powers were eventually able to clean out by force but sovereign nations with powerful allies, notably the Soviet Union. The truth is that unless the US is prepared to allow the Russians back into the Middle East game in order to secure their beneficent influence with their clients, nothing very radical on the sanctuary front will come forth. The alternative strategy of improving joint intelligence and tightening security among potential terrorist targets is often pooh-poohed as a second best, but the fact is that in spite of past declarations and promises, it has barely begun in earnest. Any top policeman who has had anything to do with it will bear witness to his franker moments to the thinness, not to say fatuity of most international co-operation in the past. If large amounts of money and co-ordinated political commitment can really now be poured in, far more may be achieved than by making evasive declarations in Brussels or by zooming up and down Libyan airspace.

It is this powerlessness, of course, which drives the Americans mad. It is Castro and the Ayatollah all over again. Here is the strongest nation on earth being deprived by a bad, half-mad, tinpot dictator and, god-damn it, why doesn't the President do something about it? The argument that President Assad of

Moreover... Miles Kington

Touchdown lowdown

When I was at school we played a game called rugby which involved a lot of running and passing the ball and scoring things called tries. When I watch television these days, I sometimes see men kicking the ball, kicking each other, blowing whistles and having things explained to them by the referee. This, for some strange reason that escapes me, is also called rugby, though it seems only distantly related to the game I used to play. Why, then, do I watch it? For the sheer pleasure of listening to the commentators. The artistry and flair may have gone from the game at international level but it is still there in the rugby commentary. These fellows can curse and rave, gasp and roar, as if something exciting was really going on out there. Watching the game is nothing, but listening to it is terrific, such is their invention and imagination. If it is a pleasure so far denied you, do watch the next rugby international and keep by you this check-list of commentators' phrases I have made, together with their real meaning. ● "Both sides know that a victory is absolutely vital." (This is going to be a totally defensive game.) ● "The tackling on both sides is absolutely terrific." (There hasn't been a single good run yet.) ● "They're really probing the defences." (So they have decided to kick instead.) ● "The referee has brought the play back." (The referee saw someone running with the ball and decided he must have broken a law.) ● "He was dispossessed." (He dropped the ball.) ● "The commitment on both sides is terrific." (They're standing on each other's faces where we can't see them.) ● "That had the makings of a wonderful movement." (A player ran 10 yards and fell over.) ● "A try is definitely on here." (The stand-off is about to try a drop goal and miss.) ● "What an exciting game this is turning out to be." (The score is roughly level.) ● "Oh, my goodness me! Did you see that? (I didn't see it and I am about to look at it again on video.) ● "The referee must have got something we didn't see." (I'm not very sure of the rules these days, and nor is the referee.) ● "While play has come to a standstill, let's see again that glorious moment." (We'll replay film of the player running 10 yards and falling over.) ● "Oh, that was a really wonderful piece of artistry." (The fullback has kicked the ball into the ground into touch.) ● "He's heading for a place in the record books." (He has kicked another penalty goal.) ● "It's not perhaps a classic game, but it's desperately exciting." (It's an incredibly boring game and the scores are still roughly level.) ● "The crowd is willing him to run with the ball." (He is going to kick the ball.) ● "That gives us another chance to see... 10 yards and falling over again." (Here comes that man again, but from a different angle.) ● "They now have a 16-12 lead out advantage." (I am reduced to reading out meaningless statistics.) ● "Nobody in the crowd is going to leave before the final whistle." (It's too crowded to move.) ● "You could cut the tension with a knife." (I have no idea what I am saying any more.) ● "It's a shame, in some ways, that the only try came from the losing side." (What a farce it all been!) ● "Finally, before you leave us..." (Yes, we're going to show you that man running 10 yards and falling over again, in slow motion.)





1 Pennington Street, London E1. Telephone 01 481 4100

NO ORDINARY COMMITTEE

The House of Commons select committee on defence wishes to interview some civil servants about their roles in the Westland drama, in particular their roles in the leak of the Solicitor General's letter. The Government does not want those civil servants to be interviewed. In the short history of the current select committee system this is not so unorthodox a disagreement. The definition of exactly who or what should be brought before a select committee is not yet set in stone. Over the years there has been give-and-take on both sides as the important task of strengthening the legislature's grip on the executive has continued its course.

But the current row goes far beyond the powers of select committees. It threatens the future of Mrs Thatcher's government and the continuation of the policies with which she is most identified and upon which she has won two elections. As she considers her next move, the Prime Minister must look carefully at the advice that she is getting and ask herself whether those giving it have the same interest at heart as she has.

It is easy to understand the arguments used by those who never want to see Miss Bowe, Mr Mogg, Mr Ingham or Mr Powell answering MPs' questions about the events of January 6th. They know that the Prime Minister's account is still incomplete, that she is still protecting her officials, and that any divergence between their version of the events and her own will have unpleasant consequences for all concerned.

They say that the civil servants have already answered questions from an internal inquiry team and that subsequent grillings by the committee would constitute a double jeopardy. They say that she has won the political battle with Mr Kinnoch, that her statement on Monday (on which so many great party minds were consulted) was a triumph of necessary evil over needless self-sacrifice and that there

the line should be held. There are other arguments, however, which are not used openly by those advocating the current tactic. There are cabinet ministers, government whips and senior backbenchers who are very much enjoying the Prime Minister's post-Westland spirit of care and consultation. From consultation, they believe, will come not just a short period of consolidation but a banishing of Mrs Thatcher's more populist and radical instincts forever. In a perverse way, they may do even more to help the affair of the leaked letter drag on a little longer, if Mrs Thatcher stays just a little weaker. The outcome that they are determined to avoid at all costs is the slightest risk of Mrs Thatcher coming a complete cropper and plunging them into an election that they would lose.

It is clear that if the Government does not allow the select committee on defence to interview the officials of its choice, this damaging episode in the Westland affair will, indeed, drag on. All the select committees are in potentially prickly mood at present. The hostile preemptive reaction to the Lords committee on overseas trade last October has put them on their guard. Subsequent hints that the Government wished to curb their investigative excesses have kept them there.

As for the defence committee, its constitutional position is pretty strong. The relevant memorandum from the House of Commons clerk to the committee on procedure, incorporated in Erskine May, states that "there is no doubt that a committee could summon a named official if it so wished but to summon an individual civil servant against the wishes of the minister to whom he is responsible might lead to his being instructed by that minister not to answer a committee's questions in his official capacity". So, on that basis, the committee should at least have the opportunity

to put questions to the officials even if the answers are no more officially forthcoming than those given by Mr Brittan and DTI permanent secretary, Sir Brian Hayes, yesterday. But this is no ordinary select committee. This form of investigation was especially chosen by the Government when there was strong case for some much tougher inquiry into the facts of the Westland saga. The House passed the procedure by a large majority and Sir Humphrey Atkins, backed by some of the Commons' more tenacious parliamentarians, has stressed that he regards himself as "observing the wishes of the House".

This committee is not going to be an easy act to beat. But the more it has to drag its evidence from unwilling witnesses and an unwilling administration the more the chance that a potentially unpleasant time for Mrs Thatcher will become an actual disaster for her policies. The misunderstandings, the resignations, the covers, the cover-ups, they all have to be put behind her. Before that happens, they have to be brought unequivocally out into the open. And they have to be seen to come out in the open. It will seem boring - even probably to those asking the questions. It will be sometimes embarrassing and sometimes worse. But it has to be done.

When it is done, the government can get back to work. The coming months are not likely to be the most courageous in the history of the Thatcher government but the guidelines can even now be prepared for the tasks that must follow. The Prime Minister ought not to allow herself to be worn down by prevarication and evasions. She ought not to be directed towards presenting herself at the next election as the "steady as we go" candidate. She has received a dent to her image. There remains the risk of a still deeper dent. But that risk is nothing to the danger of allowing herself to be ground down into mediocrity.

Cash troubles for the heritage

From the Secretary of Save Britain's Heritage
Sir, The Bishop of Rochester (January 24) is right to draw attention to the serious financial problems affecting English Heritage and thereby the system of State aid to historic churches. The budget of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission is being cut by £2 million in real terms in 1986-87, a Government economy which should evoke the widest protest.

However, the fact remains that in the last financial year, some £4 million was given in grant aid to churches, almost all of it to the Church of England. Yet there has been no erosion whatsoever of the anomalous "ecclesiastical exemption". The Church has the unique privilege of demolishing listed buildings without any reference to government or to public opinion. Many historic churches have been subjected to drastic internal alterations in the interests of current liturgical fashion.

Sudden silence at Wapping

From Dr Alan Bullock
Sir, I read with dismay in today's paper that "The Times regrets it is unable to reply to correspondents whose letters have not been selected for publication". This presumably means that those of us whose polished gems perish before reaching the glory of the printed page will now no longer receive one of those charming notes assuring us, that, although it was not possible to find a space for our thoughts, the Editor read them with interest.

I am sure we shall all be saddened and diminished by the lapsing of this old-world courtesy, perhaps the last remnants of a bygone age associated with other vanished treasures such as the Fourth Leader and the "real" Personal Column. May one hope that when Wapping starts to feel like home this genteel custom might be revived? Or will it be yet another case of *ou sont les neiges d'antan?*

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BULLOCK,
Department of Italian Language and Literature,
University of Leeds,
Leeds.
January 28.
* The interruption, we believe, is only temporary.

Risks at Lloyd's

From Ms Marguerite Evers
Sir, The report (January 21) of Mr Richard Needham's refusal to pay his Lloyd's losses because his agent had promised to place him on "safe and sound syndicates" is yet another example of the widespread misunderstandings prevalent about the nature of Lloyd's membership, all the more puzzling because in this case it comes from an MP who is not only a Name, but participated in debate on Lloyd's in Parliament.

Mr Needham ought to know, because the potential earnings of Lloyd's membership are great, so are the potential risks. Someone who has sufficient wealth to become a Name is not required to sell investments or property in order to join Lloyd's. They merely enter into written unlimited commitment should net losses result from the year's trading. In return the Name has a share of the profit should premiums and investments exceed claims - as they frequently and substantially do. At the same time their money continues to earn for them in whatever investments they already hold outside the market. Thus their membership of Lloyd's gives them a chance to make a second layer of gains on the same capital.

It is self-evident that such a privileged position cannot possibly fall to carry with it some responsibility, and to expect rewards without risk, through the medium of a market which owes its existence to the idea of risk, would be absurd. The essential commitment of a Name is to the concept that, while standing to gain he may lose, and if he loses he pays up in full.

The only possible exceptions are cases of suspected fraud, and this is not an issue raised by Mr Needham in respect of his losses on 244. Like Mr Needham, agents and Names tend to hope for "safe and sound syndicates" but in the nature of the business of Lloyd's they cannot be guaranteed by the one or demanded by the other. If Mr Needham regarded such a guarantee as a condition of membership through his chosen agency and pre-condition of honouring his commitments, he demonstrates a complete misconception of his role as a Name, and an extremely disconcerting lack of grasp (considering his parliamentary involvement) of how Lloyd's functions.

Yours faithfully,
MARGUERITE EVERS,
25 Kensington Park Gardens,
W11.
January 22.

Concorde "profit"

From Mr R. P. Holubowicz
Sir, Concorde makes £12 million "profit" a year for British Airways, your journalist reports (January 21) from "on board champagne Concorde's birthday special". No amount of caviar, champagne, or "freebies" for journalists should be allowed to obscure the fact that this £12 million "profit" is operating profit, before account is taken of the aircraft's capital costs.

And, lo and behold, there are no capital costs associated with Concorde, by special decree of the Government. Thanks to the taxpayer, Concorde's capital costs were written off, as a pre-

privatisation aid. State-owned British Airways received its fleet of Concordes, in effect, for free. Concorde "profit" is simply revenue less direct operating costs (e.g. fuel), which is "profit" only if you believe in fairies and have a fairy godmother. It is a very different "profit" from that which Britain's privately owned airlines need to stay in business, in competition with British Airways. Yours faithfully,
R. P. HOLUBOWICZ,
Secretary-General,
The European Community's Independent Airline Association, Abell Building, PO Box 36, Brussels National Airport, B-1930 Zaventem.
January 22.

Enquiry at Usk

From Mr A. G. Burgess
Sir, In his article, "Short, sharp - but a failure?" (January 21), Peter Evans made reference to a formal enquiry at the detention centre in Usk.

An enquiry at a senior level was held there in August, 1985, and the Home Secretary has since given consideration to the very full and detailed report made to him. Some evidence was found of minor deviations from authorised procedures, but they were of a trivial nature. No action was taken against any member of staff. It is fair to say that the outcome of the full and searching enquiry into the regime, staff/inmate relationships and methods of control was very satisfactory, reflecting great credit on both local management and staff.

There is much of which the staff at Usk can be justifiably proud. The Board of Visitors, who perform a "watchdog" role have had every confidence in the professional and caring standards of staff which go hand in hand with a brisk and purposeful approach. At Usk there is no sense of failure. I would be grateful if you will publish these comments to correct what might be construed as an adverse conclusion drawn in Mr Evans's article.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. BURGESS, Chairman,
Board of Visitors,
Usk Detention Centre,
29 Maryport Street,
Usk,
Gwent.
January 24.

Staying power

From Mr C.J. Bruzner
Sir, Referring to Mr Butler's letter (January 16) I have just sewn onto my coat sleeve a button with a needle from my housewife (pronounced "huzzi") which was issued to me in 1943 upon entry into the Royal Marines at Deal. It is a kind of small hold-all made of navy-blue cotton, and designed to keep together linen and cotton thread,

needles and buttons. I saw service across the seas and in Hong Kong and has been my constant companion ever since. The housewife is rolled up to close it and, in that form, can easily be stowed into a kitbag, suitcase or rucksack. Yours faithfully,
C. J. BRUZNER,
87 Manchester Road,
Southport,
Lancashire.
January 24.

Lost forests

From Mr Guy Mounfort
Sir, None can question the good intention of World Bank loans to developing nations, as described by José Botafogo Gonçalves (January 20). I fear, however, that he has missed the point of Tony Paterson's article (January 3). How can the \$1,000 million loan to Brazil be described as "for forestry, conservation and development" when it involves the destruction of tens of thousands of square miles of primary rain-forest? Also the destruction of the richest genetic resource on earth and of some of the most ancient and ecologically-wise Indian tribes. The loss of this unique gene bank will be catastrophic for

science, the pharmaceutical industry, plant breeders and animal husbandry. The point is that we do not want these forests "developed". It is unrealistic to claim that the World Bank is ensuring "sound agricultural practices" in a region where only 2 per cent of the land is permanently cultivable. Most of the 400,000 impoverished settlers along the new Amazon highway have already given up the attempt to raise crops and are selling their plots to city speculators. The rich American beef barons, who alone can afford the prohibitive cost of fertilizers to convert the land to cattle grazing, will contribute little to Brazil's economy. As for the claim that all World Bank loan projects are subject to prior examination of the con-

sequences to the environment, I would refer Sir Botafogo to a recent statement in a publication of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources that, out of 300 such projects concerned with major land-drainage schemes, only nine were supported by adequate ecological studies. To most conservationists the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank are, for all their good intentions, financing in Brazil one of the greatest man-made ecological disasters in the world's history. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GUY MOUNTFORT,
(Vice-President, World Wildlife Fund (UK)),
Hurst Oak, Sandy Lane,
Lyndhurst, Hampshire.

ON THIS DAY

JANUARY 31 1876

Mary Ann Cross who wrote under the name of George Eliot was born in 1819 and died in 1880. Like most of her contemporaries her novels were published initially in monthly parts - in her case in Blackwood's Magazine. The Times had a considerable appreciation of her work which may account for this long review of a mostly forgotten instalment. The reviewer was Alexander Innes Shand.

Daniel Deronda*

Even judging it by the standard its author has accustomed us to, the first book of Daniel Deronda is unusually full of promise. So far as the story is unfolded, it strikes us as likely to be more popular than "Middlemarch". The style is epigrammatic and polished as to approach perfection. With the opening words, which we quote, the attention is riveted on the main theme of the novel, as she alternately dazzles and mystifies, curiosity is piqued and never satisfied. "Was she beautiful, or not beautiful? and what was the secret of her expression which gave the dynamic quality to her glance? Was the good or the evil genius dominant in those eyes? Probably the evil eye was the better of the two, rather than the one of unworldly charm? Why was she so long to look again felt as a coercion, and not as a longing in which the whole being consists?"

In the studied significance of that phrase, as in the changing aspects and wayward moods with which Gwendolen Harleth is presented, we have the keys to the story. "Probably the evil" - the qualifying adverb adroitly suggests a world of doubts and perplexing speculations. We observe Gwendolen closely, and contrast the ideas of her admirers and detractors, while pressing towards conclusions that still elude us. The more our senses are conscious of the spells of her charms the less is our judgment inclined to submit blindly to their ascendancy. Yet, on the other hand, it seems impossible to incarnate in the light-hearted girl the guile and suppleness of the serpent, as certain cynical critics at Baden are inclined to do. Gwendolen's "letting her jewels be arranged in green and silver, and each of the movements of her graceful person resolves itself into waving beauty lines."

The brilliant Gwendolen, captivating in every company, is shown to us just as the author sees her. We are free to penetrate if we can those secrets which should be open to all the world to guess. But of the hero, Daniel Deronda, as yet we can say nothing. We have only a glimpse of him in a sized mob; yet it is clear that he is intended for no common man: that the imaginative Gwendolen fancied herself linked to him by strange affinity; that he appears to pretend to exert an authority of her actions, though he shrinks from the formal presentation that might give him some shadow of a claim to interfere; and that, in all probability, it is he who determines her on the question as to whether she has a heart or no. But if anyone is to win her hand, the chosen champion will have the chivalrous excitement of carrying off the prize in a desperate melee and it will take no ordinary tact and power combined to tame "the fierce maidenhood" of the petted beauty.

As yet Gwendolen, in the triumphant flash of her brightest existence, has thrown the other girls into the shade; yet we suspect that one of them at least is only colourless by comparison. Little Rita Gascoigne may be what she seems - a modest type of affectionate simplicity; but already we observe that there is more in the retiring Miss Arrowpoint than strikes the mind on slight acquaintance. That Gwendolen to the end will have the best of it in society and the adorns we cannot doubt; the subdued and gently insinuated sarcasm of her dialogue with the patronizing Mr Arrowpoint indicates latent powers of stinging satire and sharp epigram. As for the scenery of the story, it is soon shifted from the garish rooms of Baden to delightful country houses in a sequestered parish among the Wessex Downs, and yet situated in a toilsome and uninviting neighbourhood. So we look forward to finished pictures of English landscapes, of which we already have a foretaste in the way of enchanting sketches. Altogether, this fascinating fragment has in no degree disappointed our anticipations, and the impressions it has made upon us at all likely to be effaced before the next monthly instalment helps forward the solution of its mystery. * "Daniel Deronda." By George Eliot. Book 1 "The Spoiled Child." William Blackwood and Sons, 1876.

Sleepers awake

From Dr Geoffry Walsh (January 16) suggests that rhythmic low-frequency vibration is longinally located bunks might be "positively hypnotic", but I think that a more important advantage of this arrangement is less disturbance of the sleeper when subjected to the longitudinal accelerations or decelerations which predominate during the journey. On a recent trip from Dundee to Bristol I observed (wakefully) that on at least three occasions the engine was changed from diesel to electric or vice-versa and that the direction of motion changed twice. Each engine substitution was accompanied by considerable jolting and the effect of this on the present transversely disposed sleeping position is to rotate the body, rolling it violently towards the partition or (worse) towards the edge of the bunk. Similar effects were produced by braking forces which were all too frequent as the journey was accomplished by relatively short phases at high speed, interrupted by long sojourns in noisy stations.

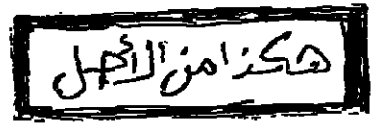
With the present design a simple prescription for a better Rail to avoid engine changes and to operate sleeper trains at a slow and relatively constant speed. Yours faithfully,
MARTIN LAKJE,
Department of Physiology & Butic Medical Buildings,
St. Andrews, Fife.

Future for gas

From Sir Kenneth Hutchison,FRS
Sir, The article in your issue today (January 22) refers to the difficulty of control of a single monolithic structure in legislation proposed for a new gas industry. I believe that this difficulty could be avoided, or at least minimised, by a structure I proposed in a letter which appeared in your columns on December 22, 1983. Briefly, it was that there should be a supply corporation responsible for procuring, producing, storing, and in the long term, manufacturing gas for delivery to specified terminals, such as now exist in the territory of each of the former area boards. The terms and conditions of supply should be contractually enforceable. The Supply Corporation would issue its own loan stock and equity and act like any other responsible oil company. It

Stranger than fiction

From Mr W. Myles Edge
Sir, We have now had three weeks of the new series of Yes, Prime Minister on BBC2. During two of these showings there has also been compelling viewing on BBC1 Nine O'Clock News in connection with the real Prime Minister's activities. We have had to decide whether to watch the factual force on BBC1 or the fictional force on BBC2; both have been equally unbelievable and entertaining. If the BBC does not reschedule I will have to consider obtaining a video recorder. Yours faithfully,
W. MYLES EDGE,
Allendale,
Townfield Lane,
Mollington,
Chester.
January 24.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM
January 30 The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Senior Warden of the Worshipful Company of Carmen, today attended the court meeting. Master's Reception and Court Luncheon of the Company at the Clothworkers' Hall, London EC3.

Her Royal Highness was received by the Senior Past Master (Lieutenant-Colonel F Coxhead) and the Master (Mr O.Sutherland).
The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the British School of Osteopathy, this afternoon visited the School at Suffolk Street, SW1 where Her Royal Highness opened the new lecture hall and toured the clinic.
Her Royal Highness was received by the Principal of the School (Sir Norman Lindop).

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance. **KENSINGTON PALACE**
The Prince of Wales, President, The Royal Jubilee and Prince's Trusts, this morning

Luncheon
Canada-United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce
Mr D P MacKinnon, First Vice-President of the Canada-United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce presided at a luncheon given yesterday at Stationers' Hall in honour of Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party.

Dinners

Law Society
Lord Young of Gramham, Secretary of State for Employment, was the guest speaker at the annual dinner of the Law Society's Commerce and Industry Group held at the Porter Tun Room, Chuswell Street, on Wednesday night. Mr Tony Cuthill, chairman, presided.

Seven Seas Club
Mr G S Sanders-Hewett, President of the Seven Seas Club, presided at a dinner held last night at International House, 23, Katharine's Dock. Sir Peter Gadsden, President of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Development Trust, also spoke.

Hertfordshire Lieutenancy
Major-General Sir George Burs entered the Deputy Lieutenancy of the Hertfordshire Lieutenancy on Wednesday at County Hall, Hertford, on his retirement as Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire since 1961.

Arbitrators' Company
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, were present at a dinner of the Arbitrators' Company held at the Mansion House last night. The Master, Mr Frank E. Rehder, presided assisted by the Senior Warden, Mr

Birthdays today

Sir Lawrence Boyle, 66, Lieutenant-Commander Sir Richard Buckley, 58, Miss Carol Channing, 65, Mr Christopher Chataway, 55, Mr Robert Clivworthy, 58, Air Marshal Sir Christopher Hawley, 73, Air Commodore Lord Harvey of Prestbury, 80, Mr George Lytleton, 82, Mr Norman Mailer, 63, Miss Jean Simmons, 57, the Rev Lord Soper, 83, Brigadier Sir Alexander Stamer, 87, Dame Freya Stark, 93, Sir Patrick Thomas, 72.

London visit

The President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Organization of African States, M. Abdou Diouf, will pay a visit to the United Kingdom on February 4 and 5.

at Kensington Palace

presented at a meeting of the President's Committee.
The Princess of Wales this morning visited Ridgway House, Elderly Persons Home, Towersey, and the Northamptonshire Centre for the Deaf, Green Street, Northampton.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Viscountess Campden and Lieutenant-Commander Richard Aylard, RN, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
January 30: Princess Alexandra this afternoon visited the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Special Escort Group at Barnes Police Station, SW13.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.
The Queen of the Netherlands celebrates her birthday today.

A memorial service for the Dowager Countess Howe will be held today at Holy Trinity Church, Penn, Buckinghamshire, at 3pm.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Dowager Viscountess Davidson (Baroness Northchurch) will be held today in Westminster Abbey at noon.

Service dinners
Royal Corps of Transport
Major-General D.H. Braggins, Director-General of Transport and Movements, presided at a dinner of the Royal Corps of Transport officers held last night at the Royal Corps of Transport Headquarters Mess, Aldershot.

RAF Chaplains
The Principal Roman Catholic Chaplain, RAF, was host at the annual RAF Chaplains dinner held last night at the RAF Club. The guests included Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Kennedy and Air Marshal Sir Michael Knight.

RAF Support Command
Air Vice-Marshal J D Spotswood, Air Officer Training, Support Command, and members of Brampton Park Mess, held a dinner last night. Group Captain D W Maurice-Jones presided and Air Marshal Sir John Sutton, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, RAF Support Command, was among the guests.

Reception
London House
Mr Kingman Brewster spoke to residents of London House and William Goodenough House yesterday evening after the annual reception arranged by the Friends of London House in the United States for all American graduates.

Jersey cash for Falklands
A new housing scheme for Port Stanley is to be called the Jersey estate and paid for with a gift of £4,750,000 raised by Jersey islanders.

The money is the residue of £5 million raised by the States of Jersey in 1982 "towards the expenses incurred in the recovery and rehabilitation of the Falkland Islands." Some of the cash will also be spent on improving domestic water supplies with a new water treatment plant.

The Bailiff of Jersey, Mr P L. Crill, told the Island States that this was how the Falklands Islands Executive Council wanted the money spent and that he hoped to visit Port Stanley in the summer of 1987/88 to unveil a plaque at the new plant.

Archaeology Cracking the Inca puzzle

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

The closely fitted masonry of the Inca Empire in South America has long been famous, both for the huge size of some of the blocks and for the impossibility of inserting even a knife blade between them.

Until recently the process by which blocks were shaped and fitted has been a mystery, but observation and experiment by a California professor of architecture has solved the problem.

The blocks, of granite and andesite, weigh up to 130 tonnes and some were moved substantial distances: the andesite quarries of Rumiquola, which supplied much of the building material for the Inca capital of Cuzco, in southern Peru, lie 35 kilometres from the city over rugged terrain.

Professor Jean-Pierre Protzen, of the University of California at Berkeley, has surveyed Rumiquola and also the red granite quarry at Kachiqata, across the valley from the noted Inca site of Ollantaytambo.

He found that the Inca had constructed slides and ramps to get the blocks down the mountain, a vertical distance of nearly 3,000 ft at Kachiqata. While most of the roads and ramps have a gentle slope of 8 to 12 degrees, the final slide into the valley of Kachiqata was "an awesome drop of some 250 metres down a slope of about 40 degrees", he reports in the *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*.

Several different kinds of rock were quarried for specific purposes: at Kachiqata quarrying was simply selection of suitable boulders in a massive rockfall, but at Rumiquola, the Llana Pit still has some 250 shaped blocks lying on its floor, abandoned perhaps at the fall of the Inca Empire in 1532.

This pit, the most complete Inca quarry known, is about 100 metres long, 60 metres wide and between 15 and 20 metres deep.

The blocks were shaped by hammerstones. These ranged in weight from 200 grammes up to 8 kilograms (about 17.5 lb), and were of tougher rocks than those being shaped, including quartzite, granite and basalt. They were probably made from river cobbles. Pounding marks are still visible on some blocks, remarkably similar to those seen in Pharaonic quarries at Assuan in Egypt.

Professor Protzen experimented with hammerstones, and found that one face of a block could be dressed in only 20 minutes. Dressing three sides and cutting five edges took an hour and a half. The edge of each new face had to be "drafted" with a small hammerstone to prevent chipping of the edge, and this slightly receding plane results in the slanted joints that create such a dramatic chausse-croix effect in Inca masonry under the Andean sun.

The hammerstone, even though heavy, could be used easily by letting it fall under its own weight, guided by the hands; maximum effect was gained by twisting it just before impact so that it hit the rock at an oblique angle

rather than vertically, because flaking as well as crushing occurred. Fatigue was lessened by the fact that the hammerstone bounced back between 15 and 25 cm.

When the blocks reached their destination they were laid in irregular courses to create the cyclopean effect characteristic of Inca architecture. Professor Protzen found that the bedding joint for each new course was cut into the top face of the course already laid below it.

This sometimes resulted in concave angles being pointed out of lower courses, but it also made it easy to reconstruct the order in which blocks in a wall and course were placed in position.

The famous knife-proof tight fit was obtained by placing the upper block on the lower, outlining the edge (for which modern Quechua quarrymen use a deep yellow sap called *llawli*), and then pounding the joint out with a hammerstone. When the upper block is placed again for a final fit, the dust compresses where the two faces already touch, and remains loose elsewhere. This shows where further pounding is necessary. In only 90 minutes Professor Protzen obtained a fit close to that of an Inca wall.

Sometimes only the outer edges of the blocks were fitted closely, and the interior of the joint was filled with rubble, but often the fitting was tight over the whole surface of the joining planes, vertical as well as lateral. The famed "stone of the twelve

angles" in the wall of the Palace of Inca Roca in Cuzco is the best known end product of this process of cutting and fitting: five upper stones have their bedding planes cut into its top and sides, it has sunken joints tracing its outline dramatically, and all the joints are very tight, but there is no longer any mystery in how or why it exists.

Professor Protzen has shown clearly what kinds of stone the Inca selected, how it was extracted, trimmed, dressed, laid and fitted. He has also documented the systems of ramps and slides by which blocks left the quarries, and "unusually large" where blocks were stored in transit until wanted.

One big problem remains: while the movement and raising of the smaller blocks would not have needed a large labour force, the largest stones would have required hundreds or even thousands of men to shift them. The 130-tonne monster which is presently the largest known Inca block would have needed some 2,400 men, Professor Protzen calculates, and it would have been difficult to attach enough ropes for them to hold, or to manoeuvre them in the confined spaces of the steep Andean slopes. Yet it was done: some aspects of Inca civilization remain not just mysterious, but awe-inspiring.

Source: *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, Vol 44, 161-182.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J.T.S. Forbes and Miss K.L. Toms
The engagement is announced between James, only son of Mr Hamish Forbes, of The Cottage, Hambleton, near Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Kerry, only daughter of the Rev Lee and Mrs Toms, of Sacramento, California.

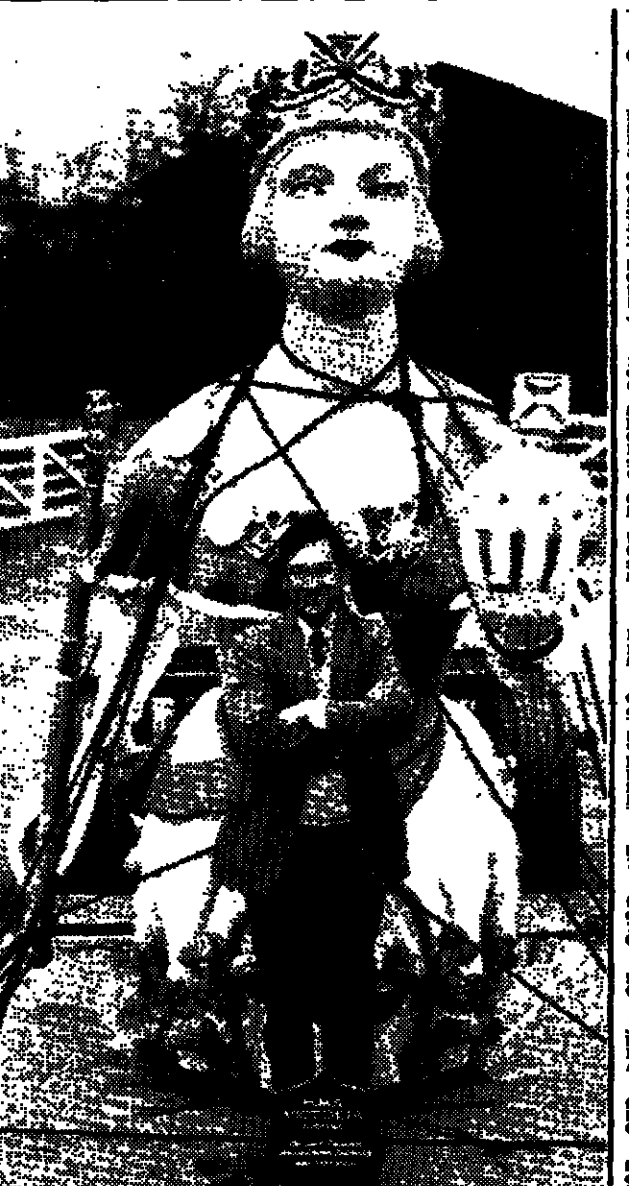
Mr P.S. Campbell and Mrs J.C. Campbell
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Dr and Mrs J.D. Chambers, of Inch, Aberdeenshire, and Jennie, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Campbell, of Knebworth, Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

Mr N.S.L. Fordy and Miss M.C. Schaeffer
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs G.M. Fordy, of Ingleby Greenhow, North Yorkshire, and Maria, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A.C.S. Schaeffer, of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Mr L.A. Henderson-Russell and Miss A.C. Crouch
The engagement is announced between Ian, only son of Mr James Henderson-Russell, and the late Mr Henderson-Russell, of Marham, Norfolk, and Amanda, only daughter of Mr Raymond Crouch, of Denham Village, Buckinghamshire, and Mrs Scarlett Crouch, of Withersden House, Great Chesterford, Essex.

Mr E.C.M. Leyland and Miss S. Johnston
The engagement is announced between Hugh, younger son of the late Mr J.C.M. Leyland, of West Kyle, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Sandra, only daughter of the late Mrs G. Johnston, of Bondington, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Appointments
Latest appointments include: Mr Colin Gauderton to be a non-executive member of the Prisons Board.



The figurehead from HMS Victoria, the last three-decked wooden battleship to be built, which has become a landmark at the Royal Naval Engineering College at Plymouth, is to be restored. The finely carved wooden figurehead has been taken to a specialist firm in Exeter and the photograph shows Mr Hugh Harrison, the company's managing director, with it tied, Gulliver-like, to a low-loader lorry.

Buoyant market for furniture

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's held their first good English furniture sale of 1980 yesterday and recorded a buoyant market.

The smartest items on offer were a pair of Regency parcel gilt and mahogany side cabinets which sold for £16,200 (estimate £6,000-£8,000) to Hyde Park Antiques of New York. Framed by neat ribbed pillars, glittering gilt carving and a frieze applied with gilt metal ornaments, they were both usable and obviously grand.

Standard items of furniture were making strong prices, with two very plain bookcases attracting particularly strong bidding: functional but handsome pieces which had not been restored or played around with. A mahogany breakfast bookcase with glass doors enclosing the shelves secured £8,640 (estimate £3,000-£4,000) while a similar, rather earlier, oak example made £7,560 (estimate £3,000-£3,000). The latter was a simplified version of Samuel Pepys's famous design for bookshelves at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Both were bought by English dealers.

There was a good market for small decorative items, with a pair of Regency gilt metal candlesticks with glass storm-lantern shades reaching £2,052 (estimate £400-£600).

The sale totalled £334,270 with 15 per cent left unsold.

Science report

Birds fall victim when elms are felled

By Hugh Clayton

Birds are the forgotten victims of Dutch elm disease. When the trees are killed by the disease, much of the foliage that would be expected to be useful to hedgerow birds is destroyed.

But research on a Dorset farm suggests that the birds do not suffer unduly from the effects of the disease. They do, however, suffer if the dead trees are felled.

Mr Patrick Osborne, who investigated bird populations on the farm for most of the 1970s, accepts that his main claim about the difference between the disease and felling conflicts with some made by other researchers. But he insists that his work leads to the apparent paradox that the death of the trees causes the birds much less

trouble than they experience from the felling. He is convinced that some birds benefit when elms are killed by the disease. The larvae of the beetles that carry the disease make a ready food supply for such birds as tits and woodpeckers.

The death of the trees may help other species by allowing more sunlight to reach the ground so that more plants can flourish. The loss of leaves from dead trees does not worry the birds because very few of them eat elm leaves. Several small species such as sparrows nest in the ivy that climbs round elms, but that goes on growing even if the trees are dead.

"Elm felling is a wholly different matter," Mr Os-

borne writes. "Its only advantage is that flowers and shrubs are encouraged to grow. All nest sites and food sources are removed, and habitat structure is dramatically altered."

Following the death and felling, eight bird species were lost from the hedges on the Dorset farm, reducing the total from 36 to 28 species. Osborne feels that his case was strengthened by the fact that the number of species lost in a hedgerow corresponded exactly with the number of elms felled.

He therefore warns against the method of "sanitation felling" practised by some councils and private landowners. That means felling healthy trees in imminent

danger of becoming diseased in order to stop the spread of the disease. If Mr Osborne is right about the birds, "sanitation felling" needs to be undertaken with caution.

He suggests that dead trees should be felled only when absolutely necessary and that the job should be done with care so that the tumbling trees do not cause too much havoc on the ground.

"Astoundingly, I have seen trees marked as dead elms for felling," Mr Osborne writes. "It is clear that such mistakes should not happen."

Source: *Journal of Applied Ecology*, vol 22, no 3; Blackwell Scientific Publications, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0EL; subscription £65 a year.

OBITUARY

MR PATRICK MONTAGUE-SMITH Influential editor of Debreit

Patrick Montague-Smith, who died on January 26, aged 66, will be chiefly remembered as Editor of *Debreit* - a position he held from 1962 to 1980, having joined Debreit as assistant editor in 1946.

He was only the eighth person to hold this position since John Debreit, who died in 1822, and from whom the *Peagee* takes its name; and it is largely thanks to his knowledge that this reference book has become a symbol of authority on all matters relating to genealogy and correct form.

He became interested in genealogy as a young boy, and recalled in later life the time when he would bicycle around the countryside, gathering information from distant cousins, and how he once bearded a crusty colonel in his Turkish bath.

It was his love of people and anecdotal family history that brought a light touch to his exemplary scholarship, and divested his research of any trace of snobbery. He often said how lucky he was to be able to work in the subject of his chief interest.

Patrick Montague-Smith was born in 1920, the only child of Major Vernon Montague-Smith and his wife Sybil, daughter of William Bourne. He was educated at Mercers' School, and served in the RASC from 1940 to 1946, after which he joined Debreit.

The office then was run along very old-fashioned lines, with all those whose names appeared in the *Peagee* being listed in large leatherbound address books, which the editor kept under lock and key.

Under Montague-Smith's editorship the *Peagee*

continued to be published annually, complete with Knighthood until 1971. During his time as editor he was responsible for tracing heirs to the Earldoms of Essex and Cavan, and the baronetcy of Wolsley, of Mount Wolsley, and he fearlessly and without prejudice entered the controversy over whether the duchess of Windsor was entitled to the prefix of HRH.

Montague-Smith was an astonishingly prolific writer. As well as contributing many learned articles to genealogical publications, he wrote the *Royal Line of Succession* (1953) for Pitkin, *Debreit's Correct Form* (1970), which immediately became a standard work on this complex subject, the *Country Life Book of the Royal Silver Jubilee* (1977), and *Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother* (1985).

He also provided the material for his (maternal) family article, *Bourne*, in formerly of *Hacknutt* (18th edition), and was renowned for his research into his Breton ancestry which appeared in *Burke's Irish Family Records*.

His gentle and modest nature, and his readiness and enjoyment in sharing the fruits of his researches, brought him very many friends. He was especially helpful to the press, encouraging to young students and a delightful man to work for.

His marriage in 1974 to Annabella Newton brought him much happiness and companionship. The world of genealogy has suffered an irreparable loss.

BRIGADIER SIR OTHO PRIOR-PALMER

Brigadier Sir Otho Prior-Palmer, DSO, who died on January 29 at the age of 88, was Conservative MP for Worthing from 1945 to 1964.

Prior to that he had had a distinguished military career. Every such a cavalryman, he served in both world wars, commanding mechanised and armoured formations during the second.

Otho Leslie Prior-Palmer was born on October 28, 1897, the son of Spenser Prior-Palmer, and was educated at Wellington and Sandhurst. He was commissioned in the 9th Lancers in 1916 and served throughout hostilities.

In the Second World War he commanded, initially, the 2nd Northamptonshire Yeomanry, an armoured regiment, and later commanded the 30th and 29th Armoured Brigades before going to the 7th Armoured Brigade which

he led throughout the Italian Campaign. He was decorated DSO in 1945.

After the war he retired from the army to contest Worthing for the Conservatives, winning by the large margin of 19,767, a noteworthy result in view of the Labour landslide throughout the rest of the country. He held the seat with substantial majorities at subsequent elections until announcing his decision not to stand in 1964.

During this time he was Chairman of the party's Parliamentary Army Subcommittee and Vice-Chairman of its Defence Committee and Home Affairs Committee. Defence and foreign affairs were particular interests, and he was a past Chairman of the Nato Parliamentarians Defence Committee.

WINIFRED ELKIN

Winifred Elkin who died on January 20 at the age of 96, devoted her long life to penal reform, women's suffrage and other social concerns.

She read economics at Newnham College, Cambridge and thereafter went to the Board of Trade in 1913. She worked in the Central Labour Exchange Department and as a statistician dealing with industrial enquiries, and subsequently transferred to the wartime Ministry of Food.

Her ardent suffragism led to her being a regular speaker

and writer for the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

Later in life she was actively involved in penal reform as a voluntary worker at the Howard League and this experience gave rise to two of her books, *English Juvenile Courts* and *The English Penal System* which latter became a minor classic. Her other book, the standard work on the subject, *The Central Banks*, was written jointly with Sir Cecil Kisch.

Winifred Elkin was a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

MR PHILIP JONES

Mr Philip Edmund Jones, OBE, who was Deputy Keeper of the Corporation of London Records from 1945 to 1970, died on January 1, aged 81.

Born on November 16, 1904, Philip Jones entered the Corporation Records Office in 1923 and became head of the office when he succeeded to the post of Deputy Keeper in 1945.

During his long service with the Corporation, extending over 46 years, he acquired an unrivalled knowledge of the origins and history of the City's construction and customs.

Over these years and also after his retirement, he contributed greatly to understanding of the City's history through many scholarly articles and books, which in-

cluded calendars of some of the Corporation's medieval and 17th century archives and histories of two of London's livery companies.

He was always ready to share his extensive knowledge with others and the presentation to him on his 65th birthday of a collection of papers contributed by some of those who had made extensive use of the Corporation's archives, signalled the widespread regard in which he was held.

He was made an OBE in 1965. He was chairman of the Society of Archivists 1954-57 and had been one of its vice-presidents since 1967. He was the Master of the Worshipful Company of Poulterers, 1964-65.

A V-M LESLIE CANNON

Air Vice-Marshal Leslie William Cannon, CBE, who died on January 27 at the age of 81 was Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Pakistan Air Force from 1951 to 1955, an intercalation in an RAF career in which he subsequently rose to be Director General of Organisation.

Cannon, who was born on April 9, 1904, and educated at Hertford Grammar School, entered the RAF as an apprentice in 1920.

His service between the wars included a period with the Fleet Air Arm on the China Station and a spell as a flying instructor at Cranwell before he took an engineering course at the RAF College Cranwell in 1932.

During the Second World War he held technical appointments with Bomber Command and, later, with the Second Tactical Air Force in France, Belgium and Germany, during the campaign in North West Europe.

He commanded the RAF Staff College, Andover, from 1948 to 1949, and was then Director of Organisation (Establishments) for two years before going to Pakistan. His final RAF appointment followed his return to this country, and he retired as Director General of Organisation in 1958.

After a period at the Commonwealth Relations Office he joined Rolls Royce, for whom he was Senior Representative, India from 1960 to 1965.

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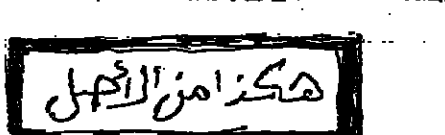
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THE ARTS

Television Malign spirits

At times it seems as if there is a malicious goblin abroad whose task is to entice BBC executives into foolishness at exactly the moment most calculated to prejudice whatever negotiations are in progress over the licence fee.

Cinema Realism that goes to profound depths

Sweet Dreams (15) CURZON

Alamo Bay (18) ICA

Revolution (PG) Warner

Almost a quarter of a century after her death, the country singer Patsy Cline is still a very real presence in Sweet Dreams, the dramatized story of her life and her tragic end in an air crash.

The opening of the film provides a pleasant, nostalgic link with Karel Reisz's first film as director, Momma Don't Allow, co-directed with Tony Richardson.

From his first films, Reisz's clear commitment has been to that realist tradition which has been one of the great strengths of British cinema.

Reisz's kind of realism goes deeper than setting and subject. The attraction of Sweet Dreams is his ability to convey real people in a real society.

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Celia Brayfield

Getting along means mostly the ups and downs of her marriage. Charlie Dick is a good guy and a loving husband - except when he is not, when he gets drunk and goes whoring, and beats up Patsy, who can hit back anyway.

Making us believe wholly in the genuine feeling and intermittent joy of this everyday love-affair, Reisz is assisted by a fine ensemble of performers. Jessica Lange is exceptional: her Patsy Cline is open, extravert, optimistic and when she's mad she's really mad.

In Alamo Bay - another piece of Americana observed by an outsider, in this case the Frenchman Louis Malle - Ed Harris appears in a somewhat less sympathetic role as a slow-thinking, violent Texas redneck.

It is more in sorrow than in scorn that one contemplates the disastrous Revolution - on whose fate the future of British cinema appears to no small extent to depend.

Not all was merriment. At the centre stood Shostakovich's Piano Trio in E minor, Op 67, and the Beaux Arts as entertainers stepped back. As the opening cello harmonics and dark violin surfaced from their long tunnel, Pressler's fleet fingers turned to mischief.



"Never a doubt that she is really singing": Jessica Lange's exceptional achievement in Sweet Dreams

\$20m to a script that is so evidently inadequate? It gabbles away in diffuse, ill-written dialogue, without form, without characters, without coming near its acknowledged intentions of relating the drama of the American revolution through the experiences of private individuals.

Once committed to this shaky blueprint, however, could no one, seeing the rushes, have advised the director that all was not going right? That the story was not emerging, that the material had no consistency or style or rhythm that the actors were not finding characters in the script but were being frozen into unvarying expressions and moods, that resources were not being used or intentions achieved?

The film was not starved of talent. One of the best British art directors, Assheton Gorton, made a brave job of re-creating Georgian America in East Anglia, and John Mollo brought his peculiar expertise to recreating the military scene.

Hugh Hudson's basic intentions are clear, but neither well-advised nor realized. Wanting to make links between the historical drama and the concerns of our times, he has proved too naive.

he has only sacrificed the authenticity of his reconstruction. Wanting to give his film the urgent look of newsfilm, he has achieved only ugly compositions and irritatingly unsteady camerawork.

Hudson seeks the inspiration of the best models: the battle scenes and painted faces of the effete British owe something to Barry Lyndon; the aftermath of Yorktown echoes the end of Kagemusha, and Pacino's last-scene struggle against a tide of people looks like the end of Les Enfants du paradis.

Hudson's basic intentions are clear, but neither well-advised nor realized. Wanting to make links between the historical drama and the concerns of our times, he has proved too naive.

His increasingly sophisticated forms have not done his more recent music much good either if Vermont Counterpoint (1982), New York Counterpoint (1985), and Sextet (1985) are anything from which to judge him.

David Robinson

Theatre A fine transfer for all that...

Vexed and mischievous: Peter Sallis



Pride and Prejudice Old Vic

The medium to which Jane Austen's most approachable novel most readily lends itself for translation, pace the Olivier/Garson film version and the more recent television serial, is the radio play: the first part of the book proceeds almost entirely by means of dialogue, with the authorial eye asserting itself only when the fortune-seeking heroines begin to explore the wider world outside their self-contained, garrulous domesticity.

David Pownall's stage adaptation (by no means the first) was taken on tour last year by the Cambridge Theatre Company, and is here revived in a joint production by the Birmingham Rep and the Leicester Haymarket.

Exposition emerges from the lips of Peter Sallis's vexed, mischievous Mr Bennet and to the accompaniment of cattle lowing offstage. This is

not particularly vulgar, neither is it a travesty of the story's broad theme (heifers have a price and so do eligible bachelors: husbandry is an economic process) but it introduces an unfortunate exchange with Pauline Yates's fussy Mrs Bennet on the subject of castration which sets the tone for the off-key situation comedy to come.

In the programme (which incidentally misspells two of the characters' names and also invites us to believe that Sandiron remains unpublished) Mr Pownall notes that he wrote his adaptation in a fortnight, "turning aphorisms and phrases like a silversmith" - not, perhaps, the wisest choice of artisan to let loose on Austen's cool, prim, judicious periods, as the occasional clanging anachronism bears witness. "There remains a shortfall of £20,000," says Wickham, pressurizing his pre-planned betterment scenario.

Elsewhere, the Regency flavour is well seasoned by Poppy Mitchell's costumes, and Bill Pryde's production includes plenty of conversation-and-dancing (choreographed by Sue Lefton) which gives Ian Gilder great scope as the oily, cuphous ass Mr Collins. "You are un-iformly charming," he assures Lizzie on bended knee.

Reviewing this production in these columns last year, Irving Wardle declared it to be "the most enjoyable novel adaptation I have seen since Nicholas Nickleby" - a judgement of which I see no reason to change a word.

Philistines The Pit

In the fiftieth anniversary year of Gorky's death the Royal Shakespeare Company gives Londoners the chance to see his first play, written with Chekhov's methods in mind but a distinct and original piece: a black comedy that accommodates a suicide attempt, victim of misprized love, and a self-obsessed student along with such exemplars of hope as an open-hearted train-driver and a gaoler's life-loving widow.

All are relatives or lodgers in the house of a truly monstrous pillar of the bourgeoisie (David Burke), a blinkered bully, contemptuous of his family yet speaking with rage at anyone who dares to escape from it.

That the household is also stand for Russia is suggested in John Caird's engrossing production by placing a few silver birch

trees in the furniture. On the soil of Russia as around this dinner table the war is waged between parents and children, the selfish and the loving, honesty and the lie.

The cast is unchanged from the opening at Stratford last summer, and their long familiarity with the roles helps to convey an uncommonly vivid sense of the company as a community. Fiona Shaw's hollow-eyed daughter may be a character of ludicrous unhappiness yet she becomes an unforgettable image of gaunt despair.

In opposition to this denial of life stands the uncomplicated Nill, excellently played by Tom Mannion so that we share his wondering delight in love and steam-engines. Anna Calder-Marshall's merry widow is another example of the richness and vital contradictions Gorky gives his characters and which the cast seize on to give us, through comedy and terror, an image of a real world.

Jeremy Kingston

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Jeremy Kingston

Concerts

BBCSO/Atherton Festival Hall/Radio 3

Messiaen's Turangalila-symphonic is getting plenty of performances at the moment, and there are two recordings on the way. But Chronochrome, his next work for large orchestra, is a rare bird indeed - or rather a rare aviary since so much of it consists of the cries, calls and songs of birds, often in colossal amplification. It is a work of public celebration and joy, and its splendour was roundly displayed in Wednesday's performance at the opening of a Music of Eight Decades concert conducted by David Atherton.

Then it turned into marsh-mallow. I think Takemitsu's riverworld would have been a weak spot in any programme, but the stark, sleek and exultant Chronochrome was a quite alarming contrast, especially when Takemitsu uses a Messiaen-style though earlier, lush, Messiaen-style) harmony and many Messiaen-like touches in the combination of piano with orchestra. The difference is in point of view. Where Messiaen's rhythms and forms are exact and disciplined, Takemitsu is content to drift in fantasy. The effect is of a slice from Turangalila that has been efficiently boned and left to slide. Paul Crossley's rapturous and colourful playing of the solo part deserved better music, so did Joyce's title.

After the interval there was a return to the Boulez repertory, and to a work Boulez enjoyed playing several times with this orchestra: Bartok's ballet The Wooden Prince. If anything Mr Atherton's performance found still wider ranges of tone and texture in the music, partly

because he found it possible sometimes to use a lighter hand. The rhythmic puppet-dance does not, after all, have to be underscored so unyieldingly, and the grotesque sounds unloose themselves more freely if it is not. All that was lacking was a sense of intimacy and importance at the brief Parsifal-like heart of the score. Otherwise this was a rich and dynamic concerto for orchestra played as such.

Not all was merriment. At the centre stood Shostakovich's Piano Trio in E minor, Op 67, and the Beaux Arts as entertainers stepped back. As the opening cello harmonics and dark violin surfaced from their long tunnel, Pressler's fleet fingers turned to mischief.

Paul Griffiths

Beaux Arts Trio Wigmore Hall

The Beaux Arts Trio love a party. In 1980, Menahem Pressler, Bernard Greenhouse and Isidore Cohen were celebrating their own twenty-fifth birthday. On Wednesday it was the twenty-fifth anniversary of their first London concert at the Wigmore Hall, and the merrymaking, as ever, was boundless.

They started with Haydn's Piano Trio in C, made into a character piece which said as much about them as it did about Haydn. It began with Pressler crouching low over the keyboard, head on one side, ready to release a flood of twinkling scales from the opening chords, or to catch Cohen's eye in mischievous ascent to the first modulatory cadence. It ended with a finale whose rondo unwound like one long, rapturous Jewish joke with its sudden harmonic changes, fore-shortened phrases and exclamation marks of accents sharpened by audaciously split-second timing.

When the Beaux Arts take their place in history with trios like the Thibaud-Casals-Cortot - with whom they are already compared - it will surely be not only their unique wit but their voracious appetite for exploration which will be remembered. Beethoven's "Archduke" Trio was performed on a monumental scale, slow and spacious enough to exploit

every level of movement and recession within and between voices, to find new cues (sometimes almost over the top in their nudge-and-wink rubato) and, in the Andante, to separate out all the harmonic threads of its chorale and respin them with unceasing invention.

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Hilary Finch

Steve Reich Dominion Theatre

Where Philip Glass's brand of minimalism is transparently empty, depending upon theatrical presentation to make any substantial effect at all, that of Steve Reich is much more subtle. This concert, given by the composer's own group, Steve Reich and Musicians, to a huge audience, pointed the differences admirably. For Reich often disguises vacuity with suaveness, a sweetness, I might add, that had me convinced when I first heard his music, and his group compounds the illusion with a sleek professionalism one can only gawk at.

There is not much else to do other than gawk, either, since his polished systemized sounds do not exactly encourage active, intelligent listening. Yet sometimes the processes are fascinating for themselves, and none more so than in one of the two works played here that dated from the early 1970s, Clapping Music, where a single clapped rhythm moves slowly out of and back into phase with itself. But even in Drumming (1971), from which we heard Part 3, scored for four glockenspiels, piccolo and whistler, one feels Reich's slowly shifting patterns to be a negative, even self-destructive, mode of expression, utterly devoid of emotion as no other music is.

His increasingly sophisticated forms have not done his more recent music much good either if Vermont Counterpoint (1982), New York Counterpoint (1985), and Sextet (1985) are anything from which to judge him. The first two of these works rely heavily on multi-track tapes (of flutes and clarinets respectively) plus one live player, there, it seemed, chiefly to give the audience a visual point of concentration. Certainly there was no added atmosphere of spontaneity in either work. Of the glossy Sextet, like New York Counterpoint receiving its British premiere, there is little to say. And, like Reich, I have no qualms about saying that more than once.

Stephen Pettitt

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Who are OBAS? We are the Orthopaedic Bedding Advisory Service. Our surgical orthopaedic technician and our professionally qualified consultants have been responsible for the design of thousands of OBAS (single and double) beds to specifications dictated by weight, shape and medical history of each of our customers. This has included doctors' diagnosis, where known.

BACK SUFFERERS! The relief you've been waiting for. AS SEEN ON T.V. WRONG as sleeping on a hard bed can aggravate back pain. RIGHT the OBAS bed gives correct support for each partner, helping to bring them relaxation and relief from pain. Years of experience tell us that standard beds may not be right for every human body. If they provide excellent support for someone of heavy build they're most unlikely to suit anyone lighter. And vice versa. Either way, at least one partner may well experience aches and pains. What's the answer? A bed from the Orthopaedic Bedding Advisory Service. A double bed with two entirely different types of springs to suit the needs of each partner exactly, to ease them gently into the right positions to keep the spine relaxed and flexible; to help lift the pressure off bones, muscles, tendons, nerve endings and joints. Who are OBAS? We are the Orthopaedic Bedding Advisory Service. Our surgical orthopaedic technician and our professionally qualified consultants have been responsible for the design of thousands of OBAS (single and double) beds to specifications dictated by weight, shape and medical history of each of our customers. This has included doctors' diagnosis, where known. To find out more with no obligation, Post today (no stamp required) to OBAS, Dept TT40 FREEPOST, OBAS Home, London, E3 4BR. To OBAS, I am interested in knowing more about OBAS orthopaedic beds. I understand there is no obligation of any kind. Name (Mr, Mrs, Ms) BLOCK CAPITALS Address Postcode

DAISY PULLS IT OFF GLOBE THEATRE 01-437 5792. "Listen girls, I have an important announcement to make", said Daisy. "Our School play will end its ripping 3 year run on February 15th. So I want you to get all your friends to come and see us again before we finally break up!"

The Royal Ballet La Fille mal gardee. Fernando Bujones, first Colas with The Royal Ballet on Mon & Wed. Ashton's supreme genius creates a ballet which has everything. "... an unflawed masterpiece" Clement Crisp, Financial Times. Feb 3, 5, 8, 13, 17 Mar 20 at 7.30 Mar 12 at 8.00 Feb 8 at 2.30 Feb 15, Mar 8 at 1.30. Royal Opera House. Reservations 01-240 1066. Accessible to all.

SURPLUS STOCK OF COMPUTER GAMES. Latest releases for Spectrum, Com 64, Amstrad, computers. Beautiful presentation boxed product. Normal RRP £7.95 and £8.95 - 2.500 available. Min order 500. Price £3 each. Ring: 04-43 329448 office hours for details.

هكذا من الأهل



IT WILL TAKE OUR COMBINED STRENGTH TO DEFEAT ADVERSARIES SUCH AS THESE.

The international drinks industry is the lair of titans.

Anheuser Busch, Seagrams, Kirin, Suntory. These are the giants that will be fighting to dominate the drinks business in tomorrow's world.

And as each has its own thriving domestic brands, they won't be wearing Scotland's favours in battle.

So, if Scotch Whisky is to continue to compete, it needs a strong champion of its own.

It is for this reason, more than any other, that our offer for Distillers makes so much sense.

Our joint enterprise will give Britain a representative amongst the top four of the international drinks business.

It is also a rare dovetail of corporate talents.

On the one hand, Distillers have an unrivalled range of world famous brands.

On the other, we at Guinness have a management team with unrivalled experience in the international marketing of prestige drinks.

By careful targetting we can position our household names to complement one another, rather than compete.

Britain's recent industrial history is a catalogue of international opportunities missed.

Help us redress the balance. Support the Guinness Distillers bid.

GUINNESS PLC

Guinness and Distillers. A stroke of genius.

This advertisement is published by Morgan Grenfell & Co Limited and The British Linen Bank Limited on behalf of Guinness PLC. The Directors of Guinness PLC are the persons responsible for the information contained in this advertisement. To the best of their knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this advertisement is in accordance with the facts. The Directors of Guinness PLC accept responsibility accordingly.

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Profit fall at Shell despite record

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Shell Oil, the American subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell Group, now wholly owned by the Anglo-Dutch company, has reported record earnings in the last quarter of 1985, but a drop in overall profits for the year. In the final quarter of last year profits were \$652 million (£465 million), \$71 million up on the same period in 1984. Overall profits for 1985 were \$1.60 billion, \$122 million less than the previous year.

Mr John Bookout, president of Shell Oil, said: "Over the past few weeks there have been exceedingly volatile price movements in the spot and future oil markets. This is a classic price reaction in a period of excess oil supply with both the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) and non-Opec producers struggling to maintain their market shares."

"The long-term implications of this are by no means certain. We have made no fundamental changes to our basic strategies or current investment programmes." Shell Oil will spend \$3.9 billion on new projects this year, with \$3.1 billion of the total earmarked for exploration and development of oil and gas resources within the US and for further acquisitions by the company. Spending on developing oil products will total \$350 million and \$200 million will be spent on the company's US chemical division.

Weir rises on £9m forecast

Weir shares rose on the stock market yesterday after the group predicted a profit jump from £6.8 million to £9 million for 1985.

The Glasgow-based engineering group released its profit estimate for the 12 months to December 27 in connection with its bid for the neighbouring engineering company, Yarrow.

Dividends per share were estimated at 2.875p, up from 2.5 last time, and Weir shares rose 1/2p to 75p on the news.

The people who really count are the day-to-day managers

Beware of the BES big names

By Lawrence Lever

As the end of the tax year approaches, investors are likely to find they are bombarded with Business Expansion Scheme literature aimed at tempting them into parting with their money to claim last-minute tax relief.

This deluge is compounded by the fact that once you have invested in a BES company you are a marked investor. It is common for sponsors of BES issues to buy from each other their register of shareholders. The lists cost only £10 and there is a statutory obligation to supply them.

In view of the impending onslaught, and the lure of rapidly disappearing tax relief, it is especially important for investors to ensure they make the right choice.

A careful investor ought to take into account a number of factors in deciding where to put money. But first you must decide your investment priorities.

If you want your investment to reflect the spirit of the BES you are likely to want to avoid the substantial asset-backed schemes. In the main these are artificially created businesses, where a company structure has been wrapped round assets, usually freehold property.

Some, but not all, of the hotel and nursing/retirement home schemes fit into this category, as do one or two of the pub ventures. There are variations in degree, but all to some extent are abuses of the BES. The worst abuses however, the wine-based schemes, are now almost forgotten.

Recent examples of spirit-of-the-scheme companies seeking BES money are the Alan Paul hairdressing scheme, the Frew McKenzie antiquarian bookshop venture (now closed) and Hitech Lighting (also closed). They are generally in the minority.

Moreover you must remember that a scheme which shows a marked absence of asset-backing, and promises to create a number of jobs, may still be a huge rip off. Many risky but enterprising company ideas have been ruined by the greed of the sponsors, in wanting too great a stake at the outset and to take too much out of the company in the event of the company proving a success.

Most investors in BES companies are primarily concerned about the commercial realities, rather than the entrepreneurial aims of the Government's legislation.

This should not prevent them however from putting a small proportion of their money into these schemes and the rest into the safer propositions.

Indeed many investors put money into BES schemes, not for any commercial or entrepreneurial reason, but because the business of the company is one that captures their fancy. This, if you like, indulgence is facilitated by the availability of tax relief.

Looking at the so-called safe, asset-backed schemes, however, does not mean that you can afford to be haphazard in your selection. Many asset-backed schemes fit into the "rip off" category. And asset-backing is by no means a cure-all. You should look carefully at the small print of the prospectus. The material contracts section should provide fairly full details of any commercial arrangements affecting the company and, in particular, those with people actually connected to it.

Look at the costs of the issue, the experience and record of the sponsor/financial adviser and the directors, and at those who will be involved in the company's day to day running and control.

There is a fashion for companies to wheel in well-known people who are paid a few thousand pounds to lend their names to a BES company in which they will have precious little involvement. Their presence in the prospectus will normally provide little extra to the success of the business, except in terms of its ability to attract investment.

It usually requires painstaking work to sort out the intricate incentive arrangements sponsors and directors allow themselves. These come in the form of share options or "A" shares triggered usually, but not always, by the company achieving a certain level of profitability. In the early days of the BES directors and promoters alike were reserving options or share arrangements which all but allowed them to plunder the company if certain profit levels were achieved. Thankfully these have more or less died out.

Investors in asset-backed schemes however should be wary of putting their money in companies where the options or special shares are exercisable at the same price as investors have to pay at the outset.

Asset-backed companies of this nature are to be avoided. There is no reason why investors should have to take the risk on a company's success, whilst sponsors/directors should be able to wait until the race is run before placing their bets.

Last, but by no means least, is the question of the investor's way out. As the first BES companies approach their fifth year, a number of small shareholders will be clamouring to get out.

Most prospectuses contain bland statements of intentions when it comes to an investor's choice of exit route. You should bear in mind that only a tiny number of BES companies will get anywhere near the Unlisted Securities Market.

The Over-the-Counter market option should also be taken with a pinch of salt. The success of an OTC market depends on finding willing buyers. Without tax relief available to the purchasers, markets are likely to be very thin and prices heavily discounted.

The stronger the statement of intentions, the better, but bear in mind that no promises are made. Some companies are only ever intended to have a five-year life.

US pressure grows for lower rates

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The US economy grew at a slower than expected rate of 0.9 per cent last month, fuelling speculation that the Federal Reserve Board will be forced to follow the example of Japan and lower interest rates.

Market analysts appear convinced that despite non-committal statements by the Group of Five nations after their London meeting this month, ministers did in fact take a decision to join together in lowering global interest rates.

"There is a strong anticipation that not only are our friends in Japan doing it but that other central banks around the world, West Germany and the United States, will be doing it too," said Mr Martin F. Egl, a senior vice-president of Julius Baer and company in New York. He echoed the views of many analysts that the G-5 group has become a powerful "club" of nations capable of influencing the world economy.

US Federal Reserve Board officials, who meet in two weeks to set annual monetary targets for 1986, have de-

clined to comment on either the results of the G-5 meeting or on their own deliberations prior to the closely monitored session of the powerful open market committee.

The new economic data released yesterday continued the pattern of recent months, revealing another trade deficit of \$17.3 billion in December and slower than predicted growth. The 0.9 per cent gain, although the largest since 1.3 per cent last January, did not match administration predictions of a strong surge in growth at the end of last year. In addition, despite an unimproved 10 per cent growth in the dollar's value against other currencies in September, US exports remain slack and the trade deficits continue to grow.

At the same time, the Treasury, anticipating continued high deficit in the \$200 billion range, announced another record quarterly financing package. Treasury said it would raise the \$13.2 billion in new debt next week by selling \$5 billion of notes and bonds, redeem \$9.8 billion.

Call to encourage worker ownership

By Our City Staff

New tax incentives should be introduced to encourage employee ownership, according to a pamphlet published by the Public Policy Centre.

The authors, Mr Keith Bradley and Mr Alan Gelb, say that employee share ownership in Britain is insignificant compared with the United States. However, the extension of tax incentives to encourage employee share ownership should be accompanied by the following, the report says:

- There must be safeguards against the concentration of shares in the hands of just a few top managers. There should be no incentives unless shares are widely spread.

- Shares should carry full voting rights and their dissemination among employees requires a change of attitude promoted by a programme of education and a special effort of communication.

- Tax incentives should be temporary only and phased out as a scheme matures.

Among the benefits of employee share ownership, the Public Policy Centre pamphlet says, is that there should be less pressure for inflationary wage settlements.

The present collective bargaining system, in the absence of widespread employee share ownership, breeds such settlements even when there are three million unemployed.

Evered Holdings expected to bid for TI Group

By Our City Staff

Evered Holdings, the engineering group, has approached a number of City "heavyweights", including Sir Peter Parker, the former British Rail chief, to become chairman, a move which has fuelled stock market speculation that Evered is close to launching a takeover bid for TI Group, the Raleigh bicycles to Creda cookers company.

Mr Raschid Abdullah, who with his brother Osman runs Evered, said: "We have seen a number of people about coming on to the board, including Sir Peter Parker, but no decision has been taken. It is something you obviously need to take a lot of care about because you

have to work alongside them."

Sir Peter is chairman of Rockware, the glass making group.

Evered has been working hard to polish up its image in the City and has appointed two new directors since last September.

They are Mr John Ford, formerly of Berni Inns, who has become its first finance director, and Mr Roy Kettle, a group managing director of Tarmac, who is on the board in a non-executive capacity.

Meanwhile, Mr Raschid Abdullah said Evered was continuing to keep its options open, and had still made no decision on whether to go

ahead and bid or release its shareholding.

Mr Ronnie Utiger, the TI chairman, said: "I can think of no reason why our price has gone up. There are so many rumours floating around the stock market. But we certainly have had no contact from Evered."

Fisons, the pharmaceutical group, has made an acquisition which will enable it to manufacture and sell its range of anti-allergy drugs throughout Mexico. Fisons is paying £12.18 million for Bracco de Mexico, a Mexican pharmaceutical company.

Aspen Communications is expected to make a significant acquisition soon.

Ladbroke plans £80m shopping area

By Judith Hamley, Commercial Property Correspondent

Ladbroke Group, the property, gambling and hotel group, is planning an £80 million shopping development in the heart of Bristol.

City and County Land, Ladbroke's retail property division, wants to redevelop the Broadmead shopping centre with a 300,000 sq ft scheme in partnership with Bristol City Council, which owns much of the land.

The scheme is an attempt to ward off competition from the out-of-town shopping centre planned by the Prudential at nearby Cribbs Causeway.

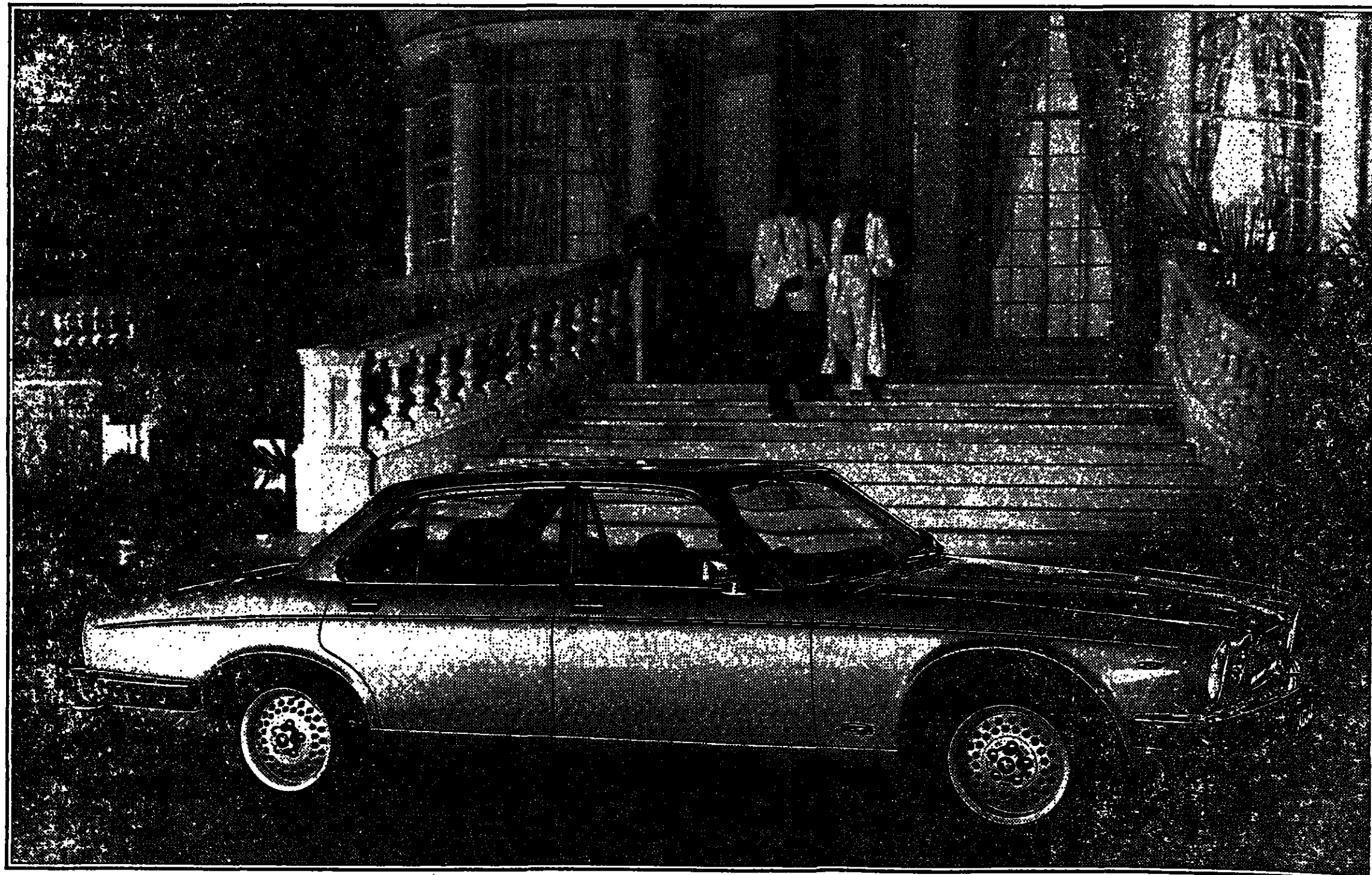
Ladbroke's plans involve building a covered shopping centre in a scheme which will cost around £65 million and

have an investment of £80 million. The council is talking to financial institutions about the funding, possible that some syndicated finance will be used once the scheme is under way.

It will take three years to complete. Ladbroke has obtained planning consent for its proposals.

The key will be its emphasis on speciality shopping geared to the fashion market. Large retailers such as Marks and Spencer and Woolworth already have stores in the centre of Bristol. M&S says it will stay in the town centre despite its plans to take a 150,000 sq ft store at Cribbs Causeway on the Prudential sites.

HOW RICHLY DO YOU DESERVE YOUR 1986 JAGUAR?



Opt for the Jaguar Sovereign, and you'll find its appointments an accurate reflection of your own achievements.

The ambience of hide upholstery. The quiet glimmer of burr walnut on dashboard and doorcappings. The inclusion of air-conditioning. The philharmonic quality of the stereo system.

The authority of a classic six cylinder, fuel injected 4.2 litre engine or the awesome 5.3 litre V12, both producing ample power to minimise driving hazards, and seemingly to diminish every

other vehicle on the road. The uncanny blend of balance and unobtrusiveness in handling.

For 1986, we've even managed some refinements. A somewhat lighter interior, employing doeskin pillar trim in place of the black used hitherto. The choice of four distinguished new exterior colours, with matching coach lines.

Headlamp wash/wipe as standard on both models. Etched stainless steel front and rear treadplates. (We make no apology. To a

Sovereign driver, the quality of the treadplates is of importance.)

And when you consider that a new Sovereign provides all this at a cost measurably less than that demanded for 'comparable' motor cars, you'll agree that the decision to choose a Jaguar is in itself a laudable feat.

After all, a Sovereign has always been a sound investment.

JAGUAR SOVEREIGN 4.2L 2000PSW JAGUAR SOVEREIGN V12 2.5L 2000PSW PRICES BASED UPON MANUFACTURER'S RRP AND CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS INCLUDE SEAT BELTS, CAR TAX AND VAT (DELIVERY, ROAD TAX AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA)

JAGUAR The legend grows.

مركز الامن الاطفال

Lonrho's pre-tax profits of over £158 million are a record for the group

R W Rowland, Chief Executive

Sea Slaves

Among the financial results for the year, shareholders will be glad to see record earnings per share - 25.6p - and strong cash balances in excess of two hundred million pounds. In fact everything's up, including - at last - the share price. Lonrho has had a good year.

The largest financial institution in Japan, Nomura, led a very successful convertible bond issue for Lonrho during 1985. We would like to be among the first British companies to establish stronger links with the great Japanese trading houses in the Pacific basin, and are researching opportunities to do so.

At the year end, pre-tax profits reached a new high of £158.3 million on a turnover of £2.6 billion. I am sure that shareholders will join me in appreciation of the sustained efforts which the Company has made worldwide. The vast majority of Lonrho's enterprises are growing individually, under enthusiastic long-term management. The Company welcomes shareholders, who, when they travel, take an opportunity to visit the estates, factories, and hotels of the Lonrho Group, in which they have invested.



Looking back over the year, I would highlight the excellent market progress of Volkswagen/Audi (U.K.). Sales of vehicles reached one hundred and twenty thousand. You may be less familiar with the name of Kühne and Nagel, the worldwide handlers and shippers, which has continued to make an astonishing recovery in the five years since joining the Group. The long-standing relationship between Kühne and Nagel and the countries of the Eastern bloc offers Lonrho many potential trading opportunities in future years, as trade between East and West is, in my opinion, on the brink of an expansion.

This year saw the conclusion of Sir Freddie Laker's claim against British Airways and other defendants in an out-of-court settlement in America. The happy association with Sir Freddie, which continues, has been and is of great value to the Group.

Lonrho has successfully led the financing of a 160 million U.S. Dollar development of the Ashanti mine in Ghana, which operates very productively with the strong support and encouragement of the Ghana Government. This input of additional capital will result in a production increase of fifty per cent., to over thirty thousand ounces per month, from one of the richest gold mines outside South Africa.

During the year, the Government of Mozambique invited your Company to study the recommissioning of several large scale agricultural estates, as part of the programme to revitalise the economy. Shareholders will be pleased to hear that the pipeline through Mozambique to Zimbabwe has operated peacefully and profitably through the year, and is now additionally carrying aviation fuel.

The nationalisation of estates in Tanzania was this year returned to the Company, by a negotiated agreement which the Directors felt to be fair and satisfactory, and are once again under Lonrho management. Expanding in many countries, Lonrho continues to be Africa's largest food producer.

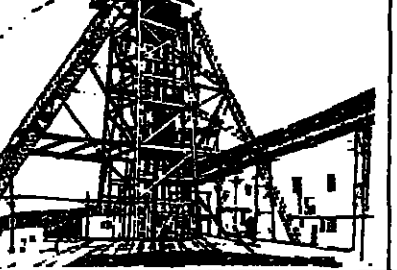
Over the twenty five years during which I have worked for your Company, the policy of continuous development and investment in Africa has proved a happy and rewarding one, in spite of the many forecasts to the contrary. Although Lonrho has expanded into the Americas and in Europe, yours is still the largest and most widely established Company on the African continent.

Reports of the various divisions of the Group follow, and outstandingly active sectors have been Hotels and Casinos and Mining and Refining, which I hope you will have the time to read. The Directors look forward to welcoming you at the Annual General Meeting on April 8th - a short film of the varied interests of the Lonrho Group is shown at 11.30 a.m. - half an hour before the formal start of the proceedings, and new shareholders may find this a useful introduction.

MINING AND REFINING
For eight successive years we have increased platinum production. Further expansion planned for the end of this year will result in output of platinum group metals of 270,000 ounces, double that of 1981. Operating margins are excellent, and these will be further enhanced by the plant refining rhodium, ruthenium and iridium, and by the copper-nickel refinery just completed and now being commissioned. All these increases and improvements have been self-financed by funds generated from operations.

The present scale of platinum mining involves treating over 2 million tonnes

Staff headgear - Western Platinum, Marikou.



of ore per annum and mining 120 acres of hard rock seam less than forty inches thick. In order to do this, twenty one miles of underground tunnels are blasted annually.

Group gold production has increased 5% to 419,000 ounces. In addition to the expansion at the Ashanti gold mine we are also increasing the production of three mines in Zimbabwe.

The first of two large shaft systems to exploit the extensive gold reserves of Eastern Gold Holdings, the major new mine partnered by the Anglo-American Corporation, has been completed to a depth of 7,400 feet. Production is scheduled for April 1987, and will rise to exceed 400,000 ounces of gold annually. We hold 36% in this important mine.

AGRICULTURE
The results of the Group's seven sugar estates continue to be restrained by the low level of world prices and severe transport problems in Malawi, where two large estates are situated. However, profitability has improved with markedly good performances being recorded by the Swaziland and Mauritius operations.

In Malawi, the tea crop reached 4.6 million kilograms during the year, but there was a fall in the price of tea.



Rice being sprayed - John Holt Group, Nigeria.

In Kenya, sales of wattle extract amounted to over 4,700 tonnes.

Other large-scale farming operations in East Africa are wheat, maize and seed maize crops, soya beans, coffee and coffee warehousing, root vegetables, dairy products and pork. In Zimbabwe alone sales from the herd were nearly 11,000 head of beef cattle. The total herd strength in Africa is now 110,000.

The farms and estates are so varied and widespread that they experience very different weather cycles, but it is possible to generalise to the extent of saying that rainfall - the critical factor in Africa - has been reasonable to good. We have recently reacquired a majority shareholding in the well-run Mufindi Tea Estates in Tanzania.

Kalanga Estates in Zambia was affected by unfavourable weather conditions and the poor performance of the dairy division.

Coffee picking - Vumba Coffee Estate, Zimbabwe.

HOTELS AND CASINOS

Major hotels in the popular tourist destinations of Bermuda, The Bahamas, and Acapulco form the Princess Group, wholly-owned by Lonrho. The

Maintain Kenya Safari Club - Kenya.



strength of the dollar caused some drift of American tourists to Europe this year, but nevertheless profits were excellent at U.S.\$37 million.

The tremors experienced in Acapulco as a result of the Mexican earthquake did not injure the town or the Princess Hotel materially, and the company was able to assist in relieving hardship in the State of Guerrero by furnishing emergency supplies.

The policy of the Princess Group as a whole is to invest continuously in new facilities and up-grading, since our competitor for tourist business is the efficient hotel sector of the United States economy. This year a



Birmingham Metropole.

major programme began in Bermuda, concentrated on the luxurious Southhampton Princess, where all the rooms will be further improved, and restaurants re-designed.

In The Bahamas the Princess Hotel has wholly taken over the management and ownership of the adjoining Casino, and with the energetic direction of Sir Freddie Laker has organised four special rate charter flights a day from the Southern States, which is proving very attractive to tourists. The Casino is designed to attract the fun gambler, and has a huge variety of "State of the Art" slot machines.

Among hotels belonging to the Metropole Group in the United Kingdom,

Jack Barclay, the well-known distributor of Rolls-Royce and Bentleys, did well throughout the year. The distinguished Berkeley Square showrooms continue to be a London landmark for residents and visitors alike.

The Dutton-Fornham Group distributes British Leyland vehicles and Jaguar cars, and has now commissioned a number of specialised locations for the expanding sales and servicing of Jaguars.

The launch of the SEAT range of cars in the United Kingdom occurred in November 1985 amid very favourable press comment.

Agricultural machinery has long been an interest of the Lonrho Group.



SEAT cars at London Motor Fair.

	1985	1984
Turnover	£2,586m	£2,367m
Profit before tax	£158.3m	£135.4m
Profit attributable to shareholders	£67.6m	£55.0m
Earnings per share	25.6p	20.9p
Dividends per share	12.0p	11.0p
Cash balances	£211m	£126m

The seventy-seventh Annual General Meeting of Lonrho Plc will be held at the Great Room, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. on Tuesday, 8th April, 1986 at 11.30 a.m.



MAN trucks from MAN - VW Truck and Bus - Swindon.

the London Metropole did best, with record profits. The Birmingham Metropole - by far the largest hotel in the United Kingdom outside the capital - was host to five hundred conferences, but the lower level of exhibitors during the year at the adjoining National Exhibition Centre somewhat reduced occupancy at Britain's top conference hotel. A new conference centre with the latest equipment is currently being added, to maintain this dominant position.

The results of the Casino sector fell short, in part attributable to the closure of Crockford's during the summer months for re-decoration. The directors and management feel that 1986 will be much improved. The ten clubs represent a large share of the United Kingdom casino market, with a combined 'drop' of over £250 million last year.

MOTOR DISTRIBUTION

A number of new products were introduced this year, including a four-wheel drive Quattro option across the entire Audi range, and the desirable 16 valve Golf GTI and Scirocco.

The Group is also sole importer of MAN and Volkswagen commercial vehicles. Sales of MAN trucks were lifted by 40% compared to 1984. V.A.G (U.K.) achieved a record year in terms of both profit and volume of passenger cars and parts. The company increased its market share to just under 6%, to maintain its position as the leading importer of European cars.

Deutz-Fahr is now imported by us to the United Kingdom, and customers are enthusiastic.

At Saville Tractors, the newly acquired Case-I.H. industrial equipment franchise is progressing. In Kenya the Toyota, Mitsubishi truck and Massey Ferguson franchises all took the lead in their particular sectors, with overall sales increased by 70%.

Power Equipment in Zambia has won Massey Ferguson's world export award for sales of agricultural equipment.

Lonrho continues to be agent and distributors in many countries in Africa for Mercedes Benz, Toyota, Peugeot, Volkswagen, Audi, British Leyland, General Motors and several other manufacturers.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Circulation of the "Glasgow Herald" continued to grow throughout the year, culminating in a record September.



Main printing press at The Observer - St. Andrew's Hill, EC2.

The "Evening Times" also achieved significant circulation increases.

The "Glasgow Herald" is Scotland's leading quality national daily newspaper and, once again, Outram journalists have won numerous press awards, including "Journalist of the Year" and "Specialist Writer of the Year". The "Evening Times" also won the "Premier British Newspaper Design Award 1985".

The "Observer" consolidated its position and reputation.

The Group's provincial newspaper company, Scottish & Universal Newspapers, has had a highly successful year, with 18 of its 21 titles showing increases over the previous year.

All divisions of Holmes McDougall performed well, despite continuing difficult trading conditions.

Greenaway-Harrison, the security printers, continue to be the largest printer of Annual Reports and Accounts in the United Kingdom. The Lonrho annual report for 1984 received a merit award from the premier trade magazine "Printing World".

Harrison & Sons printed the stamps which won, for the third successive year, the "Premier International Philatelic Award" for stamp design and won Italy's "Golden Stamp Award" for the most beautiful stamp.

Following the acquisition of Wiggins Teape Orchard, the enlarged Harrison Decorative Papers is now the largest United Kingdom producer of printed decorative papers to the furniture industry with around 50% of the United Kingdom market.



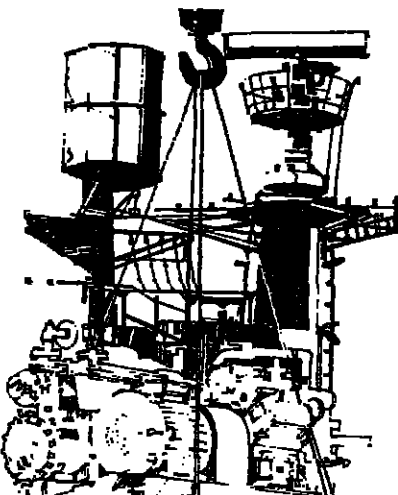
British Film Year commemorative issue by the British Post Office - 4 of a series of 5 stamps printed by Harrison - High Wycombe.

ENGINEERING

All the companies in the steel processing division of Firsteel earned a return on capital of over 30%.

Within the engineering division, Charles Roberts Engineering has introduced a general purpose tanker and an aircraft refuelling tanker, sales of which augur well for future growth. Tollemache is now established in the field of waste treatment and its conversion into fuel. Lightfoot Refrigeration enjoyed another very profitable year.

The Group's United Kingdom office equipment manufacturer, Sheer Pride, increased turnover and quadrupled exports in a very competitive market.



Compressor as supplied to the Royal Navy by Lightfoot Refrigeration - Wembley.

In Zambia the construction company, Delkins, has just completed an excellent scheme in Kitwe comprising a shopping precinct and residential flats. Vitretex Paints has now entered the export market with sales to Zimbabwe. In Zimbabwe, W. Dahmer and Co. sold their locally manufactured buses and trucks well, with a number being exported.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Whyte & Mackay has made sound progress, particularly in the international duty free market and has received the first "Duty Free Product of the Year Award" at the 1985 Tax Free World Exhibition.

Malt whisky stills at Tunnaholm Glenlivet Distillers - Scotland.

The company has also developed a ten-year old single Highland Malt for Marks & Spencer. Independent research assesses Whyte & Mackay "Special" as the sixth largest Scotch whisky brand.

Whyte & Mackay has been unaffected by the industry's current stock surpluses. All three Highland Malt Distilleries have maintained normal working throughout the year.

Profits from French wine interests in Bordeaux and the Loire showed an encouraging improvement over the previous year. A continuing programme to improve the quality and reputation of our wines and to strengthen the marketing organisation throughout the world will yield benefits over the next few years.

The Group now operates 19 breweries in partnership with African Governments and municipalities, producing traditional high-protein beer.

In Zambia, the bottling company is investigating the production of drinks from locally produced fruit in addition to bottling Coca-Cola. The Group also operates three Pepsi-Cola bottling plants in Nigeria.

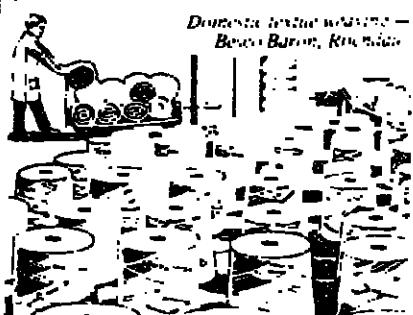


Chateau Reunion - Senegal - Bordeaux.

TEXTILES
Lonrho Textiles has improved further, substantially increasing profits over last year. This has been achieved through a strong retail performance from the company's 250 outlets, trading as Brentfords, Accord and John Wilson, and by increased efficiency in the factory.

David Whitehead and Sons' operations in the United Kingdom continued to do well with trading profits 29% ahead of last year extending a five year record of profit growth.

David Whitehead in Zimbabwe had a very successful year helped by a combination of buoyant local demand, increased exports and greater production efficiencies.



Domestic textile machinery - Boro's Barrow, Kivulinda.

In Malawi, David Whitehead increased its export revenue by 125% with over 11 million metres of cloth being exported to twelve countries.

KÜHNE & NAGEL

The Kühne & Nagel Group of companies, operated in partnership with Mr Klaus Kühne, had another year of excellent performance. Considerable contributions were made by Kühne & Nagel companies in Europe, Canada, U.S.A. and the Far East.

Kühne & Nagel is expanding its network of travel agencies by acquisitions and opening travel offices in a number of countries.

Kühne & Nagel have intensified their activities in countries where they anticipate an above-average growth of their market share, including China, India, Brazil and Scandinavia, where joint ventures and new offices have been established.

FINANCE, GENERAL TRADE AND AIRCRAFT

Baumann Hinde, the Group's cotton merchanting company, traded profitably in the face of an unstable market arising out of a large global cotton surplus.

The Group's insurance division, F.E. Wright, made significant progress in many areas of its business and current trading conditions are good.



Gulfstream III - one of the Group's general aircraft.

John Holt's confirming operations had a reasonable year in spite of difficult trading in Nigeria. The Group's property portfolio in the United Kingdom, comprising both residential and commercial property, has increased to £68 million.

Peter J. Hopkinson, the wholesale distributor of bathroom and kitchen equipment, was particularly successful in extending its sale of Philips built-in kitchen appliances.

Southern Watch & Clock Supplies have increased their market share during the year by providing an enhanced service in the trade.

Turnpan in Zambia, the largest supplier of mining equipment and spare parts to the copper mines, had a good year.

Lonrho is an agent in several countries for substantial American aircraft manufacturers. Our busiest agency is Beechcraft.

Yours sincerely,
R W Rowland

The text is taken from the Chief Executive's Statement and Review of Operations contained in the Report and Accounts for the year ended 30 September, 1985 which will be published in late February. Copies will be available from the Secretary, Lonrho Plc, Cheapside House, 138 Cheapside, London, EC2N 6BJ.

LONRHO

Lonrho Plc, Cheapside House, 138 Cheapside, London, EC2N 6BJ.

هكزامن الأهل

New issues market has cost firms millions, says Merrill

By William Kay

The City's new issue market has cost industry millions of pounds because of its inaccuracy and because of the need to give generous discounts to existing shareholders in companies raising new equity capital.

That is the view of Mr Stanislas Yassukovitch, an experienced City banker and the London head of Merrill Lynch, New York's biggest brokerage house. And he claims that his opinion is shared by a growing number of British companies.

Mr Yassukovitch predicts that the present system will be one of the principal casualties of the Stock Exchange's forthcoming big bang, and that change will be part of an increasing Americanisation of the City.

Mr Yassukovitch said in an interview with *The Times*: "Clearly big bang and everything associated with it is designed to produce a securities market that will be quite a close similarity to the US. It will require an organizational structure and a series of capabilities similar to that required in the US."

Chief among those capabilities, he argues, will be a new issue system based on Wall Street lines. He described the British method of raising new equity capital as the next shoe that has to drop.

The British custom is for the merchant bank arranging a new issue to have it underwritten by investing institutions. That means that they agree to buy any

unwanted shares at a special discount, and they also receive a fee for providing this service.

If the shares are being floated for a new company, the price is pitched at a level designed to attract enough investors to take up the issue, so a discount is built in to take account of market fluctuations in the week or so between the prospectus being published and the deadline for applications.

If the shares are being issued by way of rights to existing shareholders, again a discount is offered to tempt those shareholders to add to their stake in the company.

'The UK system does not allow for accurate pricing'

Like his counterparts in other American securities houses, Mr Yassukovitch has been doing the rounds of British company boardrooms extolling the virtues of the US system of bought deals and "red herring" prospectuses, issued in advance so that the issuers can gauge market opinion.

Bought deals involve securities houses in bidding for the new shares, which they then distribute to their clients and through the market. The house that makes the highest bid gets the whole block.

Mr Yassukovitch said: "There is a growing pressure from the UK corporate sector to change the system. They

are beginning to appreciate that the cost is too high and too advantageous to institutions. City critics of the American approach point out that it is a cornerstone of Stock Exchange ethics to let existing shareholders have the first chance to buy new shares in their company. Some even argue that in those circumstances it does not matter whether the extra money goes to shareholders or the company, because the shareholders own the company anyway.

But that argument holds less water when a company is being floated on the stock market for the first time. The huge queues seen outside Barclays Bank for the launch of Laura Ashley last year were testimony to the amount of money that that company had to forgo.

It has not been lost on the City establishment that Merrill Lynch has a vested interest in wanting the system changed to suit them.

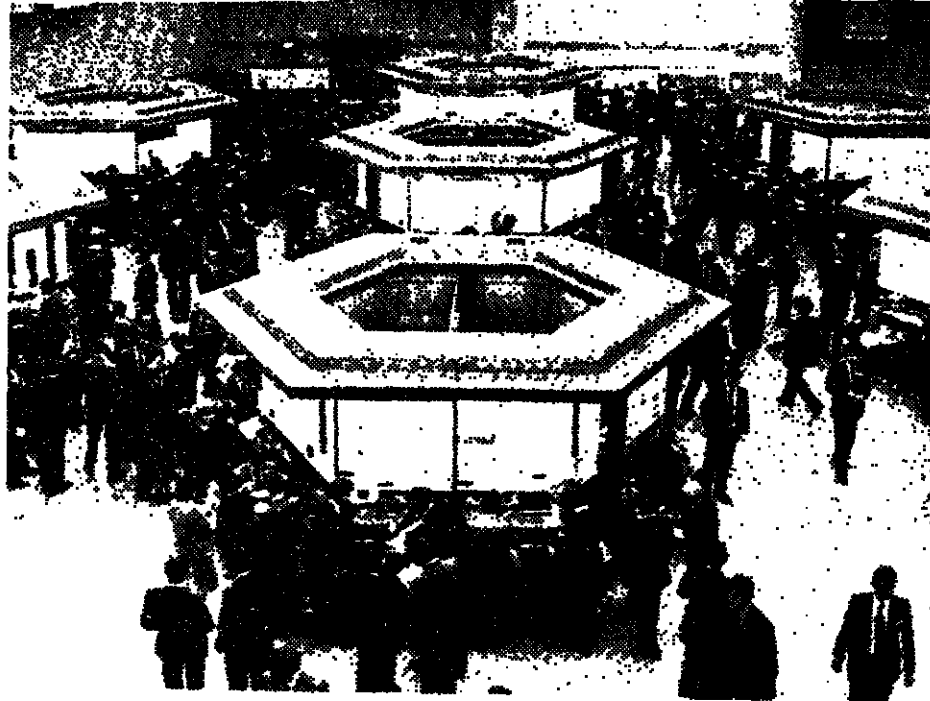
As Mr Yassukovitch put it: "The US houses organized on these lines are going to have a major competitive advantage which will more than compensate for the disadvantages we have - not being indigenous, not having the traditional roots of the domestic operators."

As part of that process, he agrees with Sir Kenneth Berrill, chairman of the Securities and Investment Board, that the SIB will come nearer to the New York Securities and Exchange Commission than many in the City expect. But Mr Yassukovitch believes that further legislative changes will be needed before the system is finally in place.

"I do think there are some grounds for arguing that the Financial Services Bill represents an interim stage," he said. "There has to be some legitimate doubt as to whether self-regulation will

work. Not because of lack of integrity, but because the shape of the market is changing so quickly and the industry itself is simply not going to be able to cope with the changes."

He shares the widely-held view that British players in the big bang will require time to make their newly-merged combinations work. Brokers, bankers and jobbers have already found that it is not easy to work together without a considerable amount of adjustment. And that gives the new American competitors in the City just the opportunity they need to carve out a niche for themselves.



The Stock Exchange - "destined to become Americanized with the big bang"

Either way, according to Mr Yassukovitch, the company is forced to accept a lower price for the shares than it really deserves, so denying it money which would be ploughed into the business.

"The system in the UK does not allow for accurate pricing," said Mr Yassukovitch. "New issues, including privatizations, are either grossly oversubscribed or flops. The US system is more accurate and produces higher average prices. The cost to British industry of a significant discount to the market has run into millions over the years. That is a major burden for UK companies competing overseas."

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The original New Brighton plan called for an opening of the new attractions there by early 1989. The New Brighton scheme, which has outline planning permission from the Wirral local authority, will be split into a number of development packages, each attracting its own funding.

Although EEC grants can be expected Transworld will be looking for investment participation at a time when the City has been showing increasing nervousness over leisure developments.

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Chambers & Fargus: Mr P.B. Furness is to succeed Mr D.F. Tuncillie as managing director.

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There is growing pressure to change the system

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£30m plan to expand festival garden site

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

Merseyside's Festival Gardens, already a premier tourist attraction that has drawn nearly 4 million visitors so far, is likely to become part of a leisure development stretching from New Brighton across the Mersey to the garden festival site.

Theme park attractions such as pleasure rides are to be added to the garden festival site at a cost of around £30 million under a development plan.

Negotiations are at an advanced stage for operation and development of the garden festival site by Transworld Leisure which together with the recently formed New Brighton Development Company is involved in a £65 million renewal scheme for the Easedale Victorian resort of New Brighton.

A 40-acre waterfront theme park and a covered water park are included in the New Brighton plan. The scheme, announced last autumn, is expected to create at least 1,000 full-time jobs with as many again on a part-time basis.

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Opec set for economic battle with West

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Even with world oil demand trimmed to the bone and all 13 member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries selling much less oil than a decade ago, their combined revenue from 18 million barrels a day is considerable.

For that reason there is little sympathy among the Western public for Opec when it complains about its members' financial position.

However, next month Opec will be concentrating on how it can keep its revenues up and will be forcibly pointing out to the Western countries what they stand to lose if Opec's revenues collapse.

Opec is paying \$1 billion more a year than it did in 1983 in interest payments alone to the Western financial system, much of it coming to London, and next month it will seek ways of trimming that bill.

Potentially worrying for Britain is the suggestion that the Opec countries should restrict their imports. Among the oil producers' cartel the Arab Gulf states and Nigeria are significant importers of British products.

Iran's new oil minister has led the call for import contracts with the Western world to be used as an economic weapon if non-Opec oil producers - such as Britain - refuse to cooperate. Iran has long had an export contract with the Coventry plant run by Peugeot, and Nigeria has under review several important capital projects in which British construction groups have large stakes.

Dr Fadil Chalabi, the acting general secretary of Opec, said that during 1984 Opec had "stoutly and single-handedly" attempted to defend the world oil price.

"Despite widespread scepticism in the oil industry Opec succeeded in preventing a price collapse by strictly adhering to its decisions on production and pricing", he said.

"Despite these sacrifices, the North Sea producers, ignoring Opec appeals for cooperation and dialogue, continued to produce at maximum capacity and continue to sell as much oil as possible at prices which struck at the very foundations of Opec's precariously balanced price structure."

"It was against this background to the oil scene that 1984 ended. This picture is likely to remain the same in the years immediately ahead unless and until there is a general recognition of Opec's standpoint that market stability is in the interests of all producers, and that the price of that stability should be paid by all who benefit from it and not by Opec alone."

Thirteen years ago, Mr Michael Dickson, a young insurance underwriter left the City to start his own bicycle rental company, much to the surprise of his friends, including Mr Peter Landau, a broker who also left his job the following year to become co-founder with Mr Dickson of the London Bicycle Company.

"The only reason I joined Michael," says Mr Landau, "was that he assured me I would be a millionaire by the time I was 30. He was grossly wrong."

None the less, annual turnover for the London Bicycle Company's two shops has now passed the £1 million mark and a venture-capital company, Baronsmead Associates, recently made available £175,000 to the partners under its Business Expansion Scheme.

In the next couple of years, the partners hope to open four more company-owned bicycle shops as well as four franchised shops within a 50-mile radius of London. The Designers Fitch and Company is working on a retail concept for the company to cover interior and exterior design, packaging and graphics. The London Bicycle Company stores will then sell everything from accessories and maps to specially designed cycling clothes.

Mr Dickson says: "We'll give each franchisee a week to learn about the bike trade, a week to learn about the products and two weeks working in one of our shops. Then they will be monitored over six months to iron out any problems."

Messrs Dickson and Landau learnt the bicycle business the hard way. In the early 1970s a bicycle cost about £30 to buy and the partners let them at 75p a day, until they realized that people wanted to borrow bicycles only at the weekend. At this early stage they had losses of £8,000.

By the glorious summer of 1976, they had managed to extricate themselves from their difficulties and had started selling bicycles as a sideline. Their turnover had

reached £16,200 when they decided to commission their own range of bicycles from British manufacturers. Their Londoner bicycles now account for more than half the firm's sales. Manufacture is put out to tender every year to companies such as T. I. Raleigh, Dawes and Elswick Falcon.

The difference between the London Bicycle Company and most of the small high street bicycle shops is in approach. The partners view their work as a business rather than as a hobby; they are marketing-led rather than product-led. Three years ago they commissioned some research into what customers did and did not like about bicycle stores in general and used this to brief The Creative Business to produce a bright red-and-yellow layout for their two shops.

Mr Dickson says: "We re-launched the stores with a PR company and were lucky because there was a Tube strike and London Transport doubled its fares. It was the perfect time for selling bicycles." But to expand further, the company needed more money.

"We had started with £250 and had built up the business by trying to get banks to lend us money," says Mr Dickson. "We reckoned the whole market was there for the taking and set off to the City, having constructed a good business plan with our accountants."

As a small business, the company had always been restricted to high street banks for finance. Their business plan opened doors and allowed them to reach a high scale of finance by talking to senior people in City firms.

Despite the sophistication of the currency markets, small exporters still face a risk when tendering for a contract in another currency.

Between submitting the tender and being awarded a contract - often a period of several months - the equivalent sterling value can fluctuate wildly, and profit margins can disappear.

Hambros Bank this week launched a new service to help small and medium-sized companies deal with this problem. For tenders between \$100,000 (£71,428) and \$2 million the scheme, called EXTRA, provides foreign exchange cover for dollar tenders.

Up until now it has been possible to hedge such tenders using the currency options markets but for this a full fee has been payable even when such tenders did not

lead to contracts. Under the Hambros system, about half of the initial charge is refundable if the tender is unsuccessful. In cases when the tender leads to a contract, traditional forms of cover such as options can then take over.

The EXTRA service was devised by Mr John Heywood, a Hambros director, in response to his clients' problems, especially last year when the dollar moved in a range between 1.03 and 1.49 against sterling. "One of our customers put it to us beautifully last year. He said there were only two risks with a contract, one he didn't get it and the other he did," Mr Heywood said. Now the EXTRA contract will provide the cash difference in the event of any fall in the dollar beyond an exchange rate threshold chosen by the client, with Hambros' advice.



Cycling team: Peter Landau (left) and Michael Dickson

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

London Bicycle in top gear for shops expansion

By Rebecca Eliaho

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As a small business, the company had always been restricted to high street banks for finance. Their business plan opened doors and allowed them to reach a high scale of finance by talking to senior people in City firms.

Despite the sophistication of the currency markets, small exporters still face a risk when tendering for a contract in another currency.

Between submitting the tender and being awarded a contract - often a period of several months - the equivalent sterling value can fluctuate wildly, and profit margins can disappear.

Hambros Bank this week launched a new service to help small and medium-sized companies deal with this



WELLCOME PLC

Offer by
ROBERT FLEMING & CO. LIMITED
S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED

on behalf of
THE TRUSTEES OF THE WELLCOME TRUST
and
WELLCOME PLC
of up to

210,800,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF 25p EACH AT 120p PER SHARE
payable in full on application

You are advised not to complete this Application Form until you have read the information on Wellcome plc and full details of the Offer contained in the Offer document dated 29th January, 1986 (the "Offer document"), which comprises published listing particulars with regard to the Company in accordance with The Stock Exchange (Listing) Regulations 1984. Copies of the Offer document can be obtained from the addresses shown herein. If you are in any doubt about what you should do, you are strongly recommended to consult your bank manager, stockbroker, licensed dealer, accountant, solicitor or other professional adviser. It is one of the terms and conditions of the Offer that in making an application you are not relying on any information or representation in relation to Wellcome plc or its subsidiaries other than as contained in the Offer document.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPLICATION

GENERAL

- The acceptance of applications will be conditional on the Ordinary share capital of Wellcome plc (the "Company") issued and now being issued being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange and such admission becoming effective not later than the close of business on 21st February, 1986 and on the Offering and Underwriting Agreement referred to in section J of "Additional information" in the Offer document (the "Offer document") dated 29th January, 1986 relating to the offer (the "Offer") made on behalf of the Company and the Trustees of The Wellcome Trust (the "Wellcome Trustees") of Ordinary shares of 25p each in the Company ("Ordinary shares") not being terminated in accordance with its terms prior to such admission. Moneys collected in respect of applications will be returned without interest if such conditions are not satisfied and, in the meantime, will be retained by Midland Bank plc in a separate account. If any application is not accepted, or is accepted for fewer Ordinary shares than the number applied for, the application moneys or the balance of the amount paid on application (as the case may be) will be returned by cheque through the post, in all cases without interest and at the risk of the applicant(s) concerned.
 - The right is reserved to present remittances for payment on receipt by Midland Bank plc.
 - By completing and delivering an Application Form, you (as the applicant(s)):
 - offer to acquire from the Company and/or the Wellcome Trustees the number of Ordinary shares specified in your Application Form for such smaller number for which the application is accepted at a price of 120p per Ordinary share (the "Offer price") and on the terms and subject to the conditions set out herein and in the Offer document and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;
 - authorise Midland Bank plc to send one or more Letters of Acceptance for the number of Ordinary shares for which your application is accepted and/or a crossed cheque for any moneys returnable, by post, at the risk of the person(s) entitled thereto, to your address (or, in the case of joint applicants, that of the first-named applicant) as set out in your Application Form and to procure that your name (together with the name(s) of any other joint applicant(s) if/are placed on the register of members of the Company in respect of such Ordinary shares the entitlement to which has not been effectively renounced;
 - agree that, in consideration of the Company and the Wellcome Trustees agreeing that they will not, prior to 22nd February, 1986, sell any of the Ordinary shares subject of the Offer to any person other than by means of the procedures referred to in the Offer document, your application cannot be revoked until after 21st February, 1986 and that this paragraph shall constitute a collateral contract between you and the Company and the Wellcome Trustees which will become binding upon despatch by post, to, or in respect of applications delivered by hand, receipt by, Midland Bank plc of your application;
 - agree that due completion and delivery of an Application Form shall constitute a warranty by you that the remittance accompanying it will be honoured on first presentation;
 - agree that any Letter of Acceptance and any moneys returnable to you may be retained by Midland Bank plc pending clearance of your remittance;
 - agree that all applications, acceptances of applications and contracts resulting therefrom under the Offer shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law;
 - warrant that, if you sign an Application Form on behalf of somebody else, you have due authority to do so;
 - confirm that in making your application, you are not relying on any information or representation in relation to the Company or its subsidiaries other than such as may be contained in the Offer document and you accordingly agree that no person responsible solely or jointly for the Offer document or any part thereof shall have any liability for any such other information or representation;
 - agree that, in respect of those Ordinary shares for which your application has been received and is not rejected, notification to The Stock Exchange of the basis of allocation shall constitute acceptance of your application on that basis;
 - warrant that you are not acting in concert with any other person or persons in relation to this application with a view to any one person, or persons acting in concert with that person, acquiring beneficially more than 21,070,000 Ordinary shares as a consequence of allocations made pursuant to the Offer and that no other application is being made by you for your own account or by another on your behalf for such purpose or, if you are applying as agent or nominee of another, that other person is not to your knowledge acting in concert with any other person or persons as aforesaid;
 - warrant that you are not a US person (as defined in paragraph 6 below) and are not applying on behalf of, or with a view to resale to, a US person;
 - agree that the Wellcome Trustees are offering the shares being sold by them in their capacity as the present trustees of The Wellcome Trust (but not otherwise) and on the basis that their obligations shall be enforceable against the trustees of The Wellcome Trust from time to time and shall be binding upon the assets of The Wellcome Trust and that the liabilities of such trustees under or in consequence of the Offer or the sale of any of the Wellcome Trustees' Ordinary shares to you shall be limited to such liabilities as can lawfully be met out of the net assets of The Wellcome Trust for the time being in their hands or under their control and that in addition any liability shall be limited to the amount of the Offer price of the Ordinary shares sold to you and interest thereon at Midland Bank plc's published base rate from time to time to the date of payment; and
 - agree that any contract made by acceptance (whether in whole or in part) of any application shall constitute a separate contract for the purchase or subscription of each of the offered Ordinary shares, and these terms and conditions shall be construed accordingly.
4. The basis of allocation will be determined by Robert Fleming & Co. Limited ("Robert Fleming") in its absolute discretion after consultation with S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., Baring Brothers & Co., Limited and the Company. An applicant may be allocated Ordinary shares sold by the Wellcome Trustees and/or new Ordinary shares issued by the Company as Robert Fleming may in its absolute discretion determine. In addition to the application of the provisions of paragraph 3(iii) above, in accordance with normal principles of English law, the remedies available to persons contracting with the Wellcome Trustees in relation to Ordinary shares sold by the Wellcome Trustees may differ from the remedies available to those contracting with the Company in relation to new Ordinary shares issued by the Company. There is no maximum in respect of the number of Ordinary shares for which a single application may be made, but the right is reserved to reject in whole or in part or to scale down, any application including multiple or suspected multiple applications. In particular, Robert Fleming has undertaken with the Wellcome Trustees and the Company that without the consent of the Company it will not knowingly permit more than 21,070,000 Ordinary shares to be allocated to any person or persons appearing to it to be acting in concert pursuant to the Offer and your attention is drawn to the warranty in paragraph 3(i) above.
5. Up to 21,080,000 Ordinary shares (representing 10 per cent. of the maximum number of Ordinary shares being offered) are reserved in the first instance for allocations to full-time employees in the UK, the US and certain other countries, certain former employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, employees of The Wellcome Trust, non-executive Directors of the Company (other than Sir Michael Butler) and of certain of its subsidiaries and retired directors of The Wellcome Foundation Limited and Burroughs Wellcome Co. (the "Preferred Applicants"). Such shares are being made available under the

Offer and the US Employee Offering referred to in section O under "Additional information" in the Offer document. From this number, all applications received in respect of the Matching Office, the US Free Offer and the Coppes Animal Health Inc. Special Offer referred to in the above mentioned section O will be met in full. The remaining reserved shares will be allocated to Preferred Applicants who make applications therefor on special forms provided for them, subject to the applicable limit on the number of Ordinary shares that may be allocated to an individual on a preferential basis (as described in the above mentioned section O) and subject to scaling down in the event of over-application. The basis of allocation to Preferred Applicants under the Offer and the US Employee Offering will be the same, save that US applicants may not be allocated in aggregate more than 42,800,000 Ordinary shares.

OVERSEAS SHAREHOLDERS

6. No person receiving a copy of the Offer document or the Application Form in any territory other than the UK may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to him, nor should he in any event use such form, unless in the relevant territory such an invitation or offer could lawfully be made to him or such form could lawfully be used without contravention of any registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the UK wishing to make an application under the Offer to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of any relevant territory in connection therewith, including the obtaining of any governmental or other consents which may be required and compliance with any other formalities in such territory, and to pay any transfer or other taxes requiring to be paid in such territory in respect of Ordinary shares acquired by him under the Offer.

The Ordinary shares offered pursuant to the Offer have not been, and will not be, registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Accordingly, such shares may not be offered, sold, renounced or transferred, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to or for the benefit of any US person or to any person purchasing such shares for re-offer, resale, renunciation or transfer in the United States or to or for the benefit of any US person as part of the distribution of such shares. Applications under the Offer will incorporate a warranty under paragraph 3(i) above that the applicant is not a US person and is not applying on behalf of or with a view to resale to a US person. Registration application forms on Letters of Acceptance will contain a warranty to the same effect by or on behalf of the persons in whose names the Ordinary shares are to be registered. "US person" means any national or resident of the United States or the estate or trust of any such person, any corporation, partnership or other entity created or organised in or under the laws of the United States, or any political sub-division thereof, and any United States branch of a non-US person. "United States" means the United States of America, its territories and possessions.

LISTING AND DEALING ARRANGEMENTS

The Application List will open at 10.00 a.m. on 7th February, 1986 and may be closed at any time thereafter. The basis on which applications have been accepted will be announced as soon as practicable after the Application List closes. It is expected that Letters of Acceptance will be posted to successful applicants on 13th February, 1986 and that dealings in the Ordinary shares will commence on 14th February, 1986. Dealings prior to receipt of Letters of Acceptance will be at the risk of applicants. A person so dealing must recognise the risk that his application may not have been accepted to the extent anticipated or at all.

Different Letters of Acceptance will be issued in respect of shares allocated which are existing Ordinary shares being sold by the Wellcome Trustees (the "Trustees' Shares") and in respect of new Ordinary shares being issued by the Company (the "Company's Shares"). Letters of Acceptance in respect of the Trustees' Shares will be white and those in respect of the Company's Shares will be yellow. Separate Letters of Allotment coloured green will be issued in respect of the US Employee Offering. The last date for registering renunciations will be the same in respect of both types of Letters of Acceptance and in respect of Letters of Allotment and arrangements are being made for all dealings on The Stock Exchange to be on the basis that a bargain for the sale or purchase of any of the Ordinary shares being offered can be effected by delivery of a renounceable Letter of Acceptance in respect of either the "Trustees' Shares" or the Company's Shares or by a Letter of Allotment in respect of the US Employee Offering. However, consolidation of one type of Letter of Acceptance with the other or with a Letter of Allotment or vice-versa will not be possible.

Dealings on The Stock Exchange normally take place for settlement on the second Monday after the close of The Stock Exchange account in which the bargain is made. This account is a period of two (or occasionally three) weeks. Settlement is made against documents of title and duly executed stock transfer forms. However, until 28th March, 1986, the period while Letters of Acceptance and Letters of Allotment remain renounceable, dealings will take place for settlement due on the business day following the day of the bargain against delivery of duly renounced Letters of Acceptance or Letters of Allotment.

Subject to applications becoming unconditional, the Ordinary shares now being offered will be registered, free of stamp duty and registration fees, in the names of (purchasers) or persons(s) in whose favour Letters of Acceptance are duly renounced provided that, in cases of renunciation, Letters of Acceptance (duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein) are lodged for registration by 3.00 p.m. on 28th March, 1986. Share certificates will be despatched on, or as soon as possible after, 25th April, 1986.

Copies of the Offer document, and Application Forms may be obtained from:

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
8 Crosby Square,
London EC3A 6AN

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
33 King William Street,
London EC4R 9AS

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
9 Bishopsgate,
London EC2N 4AE

the following branches of Midland Bank plc
London
Stock Exchange Services
Department,
Mariner House, Pepps Street,
London EC3N 4DA

Birmingham
130 New Street,
Birmingham B2 4JU

Bristol
49 Corn Street,
Bristol BS99 7PP

Cardiff
114 St. Mary Street,
Cardiff CF1 1LF

Leeds
33 Park Row,
Leeds LS1 1LD

the following branches of Clydesdale Bank PLC
Edinburgh
29 George Street,
Edinburgh EH2 2YN

and the following branch of Northern Bank Limited
Belfast
Donegall Square West,
Belfast BT1 6LT

Hoare Govett Limited
Heron House,
319-325 High Holborn,
London WC1V 7PB

Rowe & Pitman
1 Finsbury Avenue,
London EC2M 2PA

Cazenove & Co.
12 Tokenhouse Yard,
London EC2R 7AN

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION

The following notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the terms and conditions of application set out in the Offer document and reproduced herein and with the Application Form. Photostat copies of Application Forms will not be accepted.

1. Insert in Box 1 (in figures) the number of Ordinary shares for which you are applying. Applications must be for a minimum of 200 Ordinary shares or in one of the following multiples:

- for more than 200 shares, but not more than 500 shares, in a multiple of 100 shares
- for more than 500 shares, but not more than 5,000 shares, in a multiple of 500 shares
- for more than 5,000 shares, but not more than 20,000 shares, in a multiple of 1,000 shares
- for more than 20,000 shares, but not more than 50,000 shares, in a multiple of 5,000 shares
- for more than 50,000 shares, in a multiple of 10,000 shares.

2. Put in Box 2 (in figures) the amount of your payment.

3. Sign and date the Application Form in Box 3. The Application Form may be signed by someone else on your behalf (and/or on behalf of any joint applicant(s)) if duly authorised to do so, but the power(s) of attorney must be enclosed for inspection. A corporation should sign under the hand of a duly authorised official whose representative capacity must be stated. See note 7 for other joint applicants.

4. Put your full name and address in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 4. See note 6 for other joint applicants.

5. You must pin to the completed Application Form a separate cheque or bankers' draft for the full amount payable. Your cheque or bankers' draft must be made payable to "Midland Bank plc" for the amount payable on application and should be crossed "Not Negotiable".

No receipt will be issued for this payment which must be solely for this application.

Your cheque or bankers' draft must be drawn in sterling on an account at a branch (which must be in the UK, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man) of a bank which is either a member of the Cheque and Credit Clearing Company Limited or the Committee of Scottish Clearing Bankers or which has arranged for its cheques and bankers' drafts to be presented for payment through the clearing facilities provided for the members of that company or that Committee (and must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner).

Applications may be accompanied by a cheque drawn by someone other than the applicant(s), but any moneys to be returned will be sent by crossed cheque in favour, and to the address, of the person named in Box 4.

6. You may apply jointly with up to three other persons. If you do so you must then arrange for the Application Form to be completed by or on behalf of each such joint applicant. Their full names and addresses should be put in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 6.

Letters of Acceptance in the names of joint applicants will be sent to the applicant named in Box 4.

7. Box 7 must be signed by or on behalf of each joint applicant (other than the first applicant who should sign in Box 3 and complete Box 4). If any person is signing on behalf of a joint applicant, the power of attorney must be enclosed for inspection.

You must send the completed Application Form together with the cheque or bankers' draft by post, or deliver it by hand, to Midland Bank plc, Stock Exchange Services Department, Mariner House, Pepps Street, London EC3N 4DA so as to be received not later than 10.00 a.m. on 7th February, 1986. If you post your Application Form, you are recommended to use first class post and allow at least two days for delivery.

APPLICATION FORM

WELLCOME PLC

I/We offer to acquire Ordinary shares of 25p each **1**

in Wellcome plc at the Offer price of 120p per Ordinary share payable in full on application on the terms and conditions of application set out in the Offer document dated 29th January, 1986

and I/we attach a cheque or bankers' draft for the amount payable, namely £ **2**

(being 120p multiplied by the number of Ordinary shares inserted in Box 1).

Signature _____ Dated _____ 1986 **3**

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Mr., Mrs., Miss or title _____

Forename(s) in full _____

Surname _____ **4**

Address in full _____

Postcode _____

Pin here your cheque/bankers' draft for the amount in Box 2 **5**

Fill in this section only when there is more than one applicant. The first or sole applicant should sign in Box 3 and complete Box 4. Insert below only the names and addresses of the second and subsequent applicants, each of whose signature, or the signature of the person signing on their behalf, is required in Box 7.

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS **6**

Mr., Mrs., Miss or title	Mr., Mrs., Miss or title	Mr., Mrs., Miss or title
Forename(s) _____	Forename(s) _____	Forename(s) _____
Surname _____	Surname _____	Surname _____
Address _____	Address _____	Address _____
Postcode _____	Postcode _____	Postcode _____

Signature _____ Signature _____ Signature _____ **7**

The Application List will open at 10.00 a.m. on 7th February, 1986 and may be closed at any time thereafter. The completed Application Form together with a cheque or bankers' draft for the amount payable should be posted, or delivered by hand, to Midland Bank plc, Stock Exchange Services Department, Mariner House, Pepps Street, London EC3N 4DA so as to be received not later than that time. Any person signing this Form under a power of attorney must enclose that power of attorney for inspection.

هكزان الفصل

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield
BUILDING AND ROADS					
1	Amwoods	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
2	Clecon (M)	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
3	Brickhouse Dudley	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
4	Higgs & Hill	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
5	Keywood Williams	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
6	Provision	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
7	Pooleys	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
8	Redway	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
9	Redland	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
10	Amec	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
INDUSTRIALS A-D					
11	Dalgety	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
12	Robur Perkins	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
13	Brumagrove Inds	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
14	Barham	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
15	BTR	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
16	Borlford (S&W)	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
17	Black (Peter)	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
18	Barlow Road	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
19	Crown House	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
ELECTRICALS					
20	Case	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
21	Fior Castle Elect	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
22	MK Elect	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
23	Thorn EMI	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
24	Arlon	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
25	Cable & Wireless	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
26	Kodak	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
27	Plessey	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
28	Ferrosol	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
29	Electrocomponents	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
FOODS					
30	Outbury Schwepp	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
31	Tesco	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
32	Nuridin & Peacock	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
33	RHM	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
34	Roumare Mac	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
35	Kwik Save	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
36	Morrison (W)	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
37	Tate & Lyle	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
38	Dox	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
39	ASDA-MFI	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
40	Times Newspapers Ltd. Daily Total	1.12	+	0.9	4.5

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in tomorrow's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BREWERIES

No.	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield
101	Alfred-Lynn	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
102	Beck's	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
103	Carlsberg	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
104	Guinness	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
105	Heineken	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
106	Interbrew	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
107	Kingfisher	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
108	Miller	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
109	Orkla	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
110	Reckitt Benckiser	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
111	SABMiller	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
112	Tate & Lyle	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
113	United Breweries	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
114	Wolfsberg	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
115	Young's	1.12	+	0.9	4.5

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

No.	Company	Price	Change	%	Yield
116	Abel Irish	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
117	Amesbury (Hwy)	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
118	Bank of Ireland	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
119	Bank of Scotland	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
120	Bank of Wales	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
121	Barclays	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
122	Bank of Montreal	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
123	Bank of New York	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
124	Bank of Paris	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
125	Bank of Spain	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
126	Bank of Tokyo	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
127	Bank of West	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
128	Bank of America	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
129	Bank of China	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
130	Bank of India	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
131	Bank of Japan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
132	Bank of Korea	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
133	Bank of Russia	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
134	Bank of South Africa	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
135	Bank of Sweden	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
136	Bank of Switzerland	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
137	Bank of the Netherlands	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
138	Bank of Belgium	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
139	Bank of Luxembourg	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
140	Bank of Greece	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
141	Bank of Italy	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
142	Bank of France	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
143	Bank of Germany	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
144	Bank of Austria	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
145	Bank of Czech Republic	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
146	Bank of Slovakia	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
147	Bank of Hungary	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
148	Bank of Poland	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
149	Bank of Czechia	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
150	Bank of Slovenia	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
151	Bank of Croatia	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
152	Bank of Serbia	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
153	Bank of Montenegro	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
154	Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
155	Bank of Albania	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
156	Bank of Romania	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
157	Bank of Bulgaria	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
158	Bank of Moldova	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
159	Bank of Ukraine	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
160	Bank of Georgia	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
161	Bank of Armenia	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
162	Bank of Azerbaijan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
163	Bank of Kazakhstan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
164	Bank of Kyrgyzstan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
165	Bank of Uzbekistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
166	Bank of Turkmenistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
167	Bank of Tajikistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
168	Bank of Kyrgyzstan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
169	Bank of Uzbekistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
170	Bank of Turkmenistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
171	Bank of Tajikistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
172	Bank of Kyrgyzstan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
173	Bank of Uzbekistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
174	Bank of Turkmenistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
175	Bank of Tajikistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
176	Bank of Kyrgyzstan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
177	Bank of Uzbekistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
178	Bank of Turkmenistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
179	Bank of Tajikistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
180	Bank of Kyrgyzstan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
181	Bank of Uzbekistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
182	Bank of Turkmenistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
183	Bank of Tajikistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
184	Bank of Kyrgyzstan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
185	Bank of Uzbekistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
186	Bank of Turkmenistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
187	Bank of Tajikistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
188	Bank of Kyrgyzstan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
189	Bank of Uzbekistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
190	Bank of Turkmenistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
191	Bank of Tajikistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
192	Bank of Kyrgyzstan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
193	Bank of Uzbekistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
194	Bank of Turkmenistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
195	Bank of Tajikistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
196	Bank of Kyrgyzstan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
197	Bank of Uzbekistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
198	Bank of Turkmenistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
199	Bank of Tajikistan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
200	Bank of Kyrgyzstan	1.12	+	0.9	4.5

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202	Alkerm	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
203	Alkerm	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
204	Alkerm	1.12	+	0.9	4.5
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A home from home for the silent few

The Vice Chancellor of Warwick University, Dr Clark Brundin, who chairs Anchor Housing, said: "Between 1950 and the year 2000, the number of retired people will have risen from 6.7 million to 10.1 million. It's a phenomenal change in scale."

By no stretch of the imagination is enough provision being made for this change. Anchor and its associated organizations have between them built 20,000 sheltered homes for older people, but the funding of such schemes is becoming more and more difficult.

The trouble, says Michael Corp, group director of Anchor, is that the old simply are not and never could be effective lobbyists in their own cause.

"They are less physically active; they are not economically active and politically they are not a coherent group." Because the voices of

the old are by and large not heard - and are certainly not backed by anything like the political clout that other interest groups in the community can muster - there is a tendency for those in power to make sympathetic noises, but to procrastinate when it comes to practical measures.

There seems to be no lack of goodwill, but a marked deficiency of political will. Perhaps, as a past chairman of Anchor put it, this is because housing is never "critically urgent" - unlike appendicitis, a Falklands war, or a miners' strike, things can usually go on a bit longer.

There is a chain of deprivation, says Michael Corp. "Old housing in poor condition is more likely to be occupied by old people and poor housing has an effect on their health and their ability to cope."

More money is essential, he says. If it is not forthcoming,

the results will show up rapidly for groups such as Anchor. He adds: "Public sector provision through local authorities or through housing associations, funded as we are by the Housing Corporation, is subject to a careful downward spiral of funding."

New commitments to public sector sheltered housing in the coming year will be the lowest ever, and this means that in two years time, less sheltered housing will be built than for many years past.

Nor, he believes, will private-sector developers be able to take up the slack, despite the recent boom in retirement housing.

Dr Brundin believes that if we do not get to grips with the problem of the elderly soon we may, quite literally, live to regret it. If the years up to the turn of the century look daunting, he forecasts that the following 20 years will see even greater changes.

"In 2020", he says, "nearly one in four of Britain's population will be over retirement age, and possibly one in 10, five million, will be over 75."

"Each one of us has a vested interest in growing old," says Dr Brundin, "and housing is central in the life of old people."



Anchor people: Mr and Mrs Symmonds relax in their Anchor home in Vauxhall Bridge Road; Mrs Norfolk at the cooker in her bedsit; Michael Corp (left), group director; and a resident at Highfield House, Bradford



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THE ANCHOR FAMILY

The organizations are:

- Anchor Housing Association builds sheltered housing for rent. It operates throughout England and has a strong regional presence with offices in Altrincham, Merseyside, Newcastle upon Tyne, Bradford, Nottingham, London, Bath, Birmingham.
- Guardians Housing Association builds sheltered housing for sale and is a subsidiary of Anchor Housing Association with which it shares the same voluntary board.
- Anchor Housing Trust investigates new ways in which the housing needs and problems of older people may be met and fund raises for the Anchor family.

There are three sister organizations: Bield Housing Association, Corian Housing Association and Feld Housing Association which carry out similar work to Anchor in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Soothing the anxieties

The elderly can occasionally be surprisingly ruthless in their attitudes to others. There is a strong feeling among tenants in Anchor flats that any tenant who becomes seriously ill should be moved completely away from the sheltered accommodation.

University of East Anglia sociologist Graham Fennell, whose survey of more than 800 tenants on Anchor schemes will be published later this year, got a very strong response to the question: "What should happen to tenants who become very poorly?"

Nearly half said that the very poorly tenants should be moved from the sheltered accommodation. They should not stay in their flat, nor even be moved to a flat in a special wing.

Replies to a supplementary question: "How does Anchor treat tenants who are very poorly?" produced an important response, not so much in the majority opinion that Anchor was "very good to them" as for the 38 per cent who replied, "Don't know."

"This very high 'don't know' response far exceeds that to any other question and this is significant," says Mr Fennell. "Many tenants genuinely don't know because the issue has not arisen during their tenancy, but the response also suggests a degree of uneasiness."

Mr Fennell says that although it was a potentially distressing subject, the researchers felt they had to probe further to find out if tenants were worried about their own personal future.

One not uncommon anxiety is that the sheltered housing tenants may be more vulnerable to being moved out than if they had stayed at home, simply because the warden is by the nature of her job, well-connected with the health and social services bureaucracy. Nearly a third were anxious they would not be able to manage.

Anchor researchers last year took a closer look at tenants who had moved out to further care over a three-month period. They turned out to number 100 tenants which, extrapolated over a full year, would be 2.4 per cent of the Anchor tenant population - smaller than would normally move from the general "elderly" population.

"We also found that the age at which people are moving from sheltered housing into further care is on average about 84 which, again, is significantly higher," says Richard Bettesworth, director of the Anchor Housing Association.

"So, on those two grounds alone, the researchers have surmised that living in sheltered housing does defer, if not prevent totally, the need for many people to move on into further care."

Of the 100 who made a move, about two thirds had mental deterioration.

The indications seem to be says Mr Bettesworth, that the physical handicaps and disabilities of elderly tenants can be coped with more easily than the problems of mental deterioration.

"It's not that the old lady with mental deterioration needs a lot of active treatment or help, but she does need a lot of watching."

Mr Bettesworth says that Anchor is very aware of the fear that tenants have of becoming incapacitated to the extent that they may have to leave the sheltered housing.

"It is not within our capacity to offer a home or a facility to every Anchor tenant who becomes too frail to stay in sheltered housing. I think it is within our capacity to be able to tell them very clearly what is on offer within their neighbourhood and in that way, try to reduce the degree of worry about the future."

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FOCUS

ANCHOR HOUSING/2

Cold facts of shelter in a bleak climate

The progressive tightening of government purse strings has had a devastating effect on the housing association movement as a whole and Anchor has not escaped. Building programmes are having to be cut back radically and new sources of finance sought.

Four basic types of accommodation are on offer - sheltered housing for rent, accommodation for the frail elderly who need high levels of care and both subsidized and unsubsidized sheltered housing for sale.

Each is financed in a different way and the first three are particularly vulnerable to government economic cuts.

Sheltered housing for rent in the current financial year, which ends in April, Anchor expects to spend about £20 million. Of that, about 80 per cent will be in the form of a grant from the Housing Corporation and 20 per cent will be long-term mortgages spread over at least 40 and sometimes up to 60 years.

The money from the corporation is an outright grant with no repayment and no interest. (The only money

that goes back into the public purse is the so-called grant redemption - rents rise over a period of time in line with inflation but the mortgage interest charge is fixed, so the probability is that even with rising management costs there will be a surplus. That is repayable to the Treasury through a 100 per cent "tax".)

The programme is decreasing because of the severe cuts in government finance through the Housing Corporation. In national terms the number of new projects approved for 1986-87 will be reduced by 25 per cent on the current year. The total has been going down steadily over the past five years.

This year Anchor is building about 500 units, five years ago it was 2,500; and in 1986-87 it could well halve again.

Frail elderly schemes: Anchor has three existing schemes - at Bradford, Birmingham and Milton Keynes - which provide for people too frail to be accommodated in conventional sheltered housing.

These have been subsidized through the Housing Corporation, but there is now

great uncertainty about funding in this area, particularly for the type of schemes Anchor is now planning. Full-scale, purpose-built projects aimed exclusively at the frail elderly.

Anchor is already working on five such schemes and making the assumption that few of the schemes will be subsidized. The value of the programme in hand is about £5 million a year and Anchor is working on the assumption that it will have to be paid for by a combination of building society loans and charity money.

The present breakdown is 75 to 80 per cent building society loans, up to 20 per cent charitable funds and 5 per cent from other sources such as area health authorities.

The running costs of these schemes and the interest repayments on the building society money are crucially dependent on the amount which the Government is prepared to give to individual tenants by way of Department of Health and Social Security "board and lodging" payments.

These used to be discretionary and ran at up to £140 a week. But in 1984 the



Putting support into practice: Richard Bettesworth, director of Anchor Housing Association, and Caroline Cayzer, manager of Appeals and Funding

Government abolished discretion and set a limit of £110, upgraded to £120 in November. This parsimony has very nearly wrecked programmes but Anchor has decided to go ahead, relying more on charity money and hoping that the limit will be raised again soon.

Subsidized sheltered housing for sale: In the current year about £4 million will be spent. Of that, 70 per cent would come from the owner-occupier who is buying the unit and 30 per cent by way of housing corpora-

developer builds sheltered housing and sells it on the open market. The Guardian Housing Association takes on the long-term management. This programme is probably running at about £15 million at present.

The incoming buyer pays 100 per cent for that he or she gets a long-term lease from Guardian which is the freehold owner.

Officials such as Richard Bettesworth, director of the Anchor Housing Association, find they are being stretched to the full to come up with schemes that will allow Anchor to operate at a reasonable level.

"The need hasn't changed," he says, "but the ability to finance it through public funding has changed dramatically."

To try to make up at least part of the cuts in public funding, Anchor is now going direct to industry with a scheme called "Anchor and Commerce in Partnership". It is aimed at companies which want to look after their own pensioners but do not know how to do so.

Anchor suggests that if the companies will put up the loan finance for one (or more) sheltered flats, it will provide accommodation for rent by one (or more) of the company's pensioners at one of the Anchor developments. Anchor gets development finance and in return the company has the right to place a pensioner in Anchor flat of its choice.

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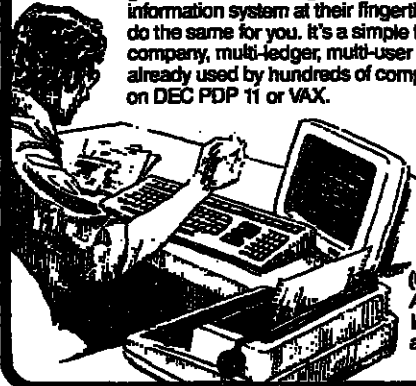
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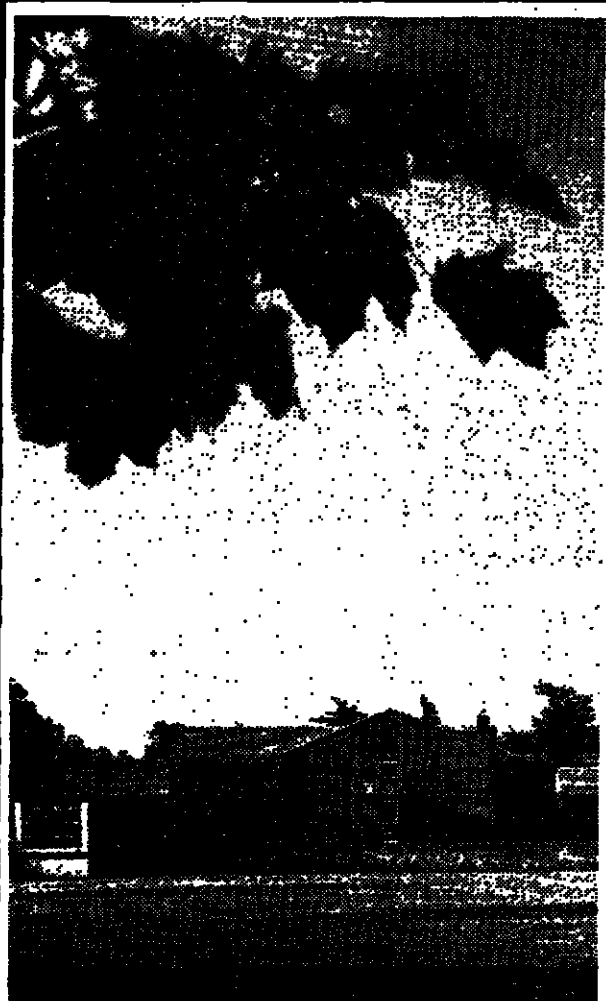
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A close watch on cowboy operators

There are a lot of well-meaning people providing residential care for the frail elderly. There are also more than a few rogues. The frail elderly need a lot of help to get through the basic routines of everyday life - from getting out of bed and dressing to preparing meals - so they are particularly vulnerable.

The substantial rise in Department of Health and Social Security rates for board and lodging in the early 1980s - when discretionary payments of £130 to £140 or even more a week were quite common - started a boom in private residential care for the frail elderly.

Businessmen, who had to cover mortgage payments and running costs out of their client's (usually DHSS-backed) payments, found that in practice many DHSS offices would stump up whatever they asked.

The quality of what was provided ranged from small, almost loving, family homes to homes where residents were cynically exploited. Anchor, which had begun to look for an expanding role in this specialized area felt that there was a strong need for someone to set standards, both of management and care and of financial probity.

two or three years there have been many homes set up by people who have decided to exploit a market sector and I think we'd be very worried by a residential home that was trying to exploit a market sector down at £120 a week. I hate to think what's going on to make that a profitable venture for the proprietors.

Ironically, the Government's change of rules on the board and lodging payments nearly wrecked Anchor's plans. There has been uncertainty about just how much will be available from now on and particularly for the kind of full-scale purpose-built projects aimed exclusively at the frail elderly.

Mr Corp expects about six projects, together providing accommodation for about 200, to be operational within two years.

If it were to plan ahead with any confidence, Anchor had to assume there would be little public money available for such schemes and that it would have to rely on mortgage finance and charity money. That meant, like private sector operators, it would largely depend on the DHSS board and lodging payments.

"When we started looking at this, figures of about £130 to £140 a week and more were regularly being paid around the country," Mr Corp says. "Therefore it appeared that we could make the thing work with building society mortgages. Then there was the sharp cutback. At £110 a week we had no chance of making schemes

work with building society mortgages.

"At £120 we still can't make it work for certain but we've decided that it's worth taking the risk to continue to develop the schemes in the belief that that sum will go up again sometime in the not too distant future, and because we're receiving substantial charity support."

As part of its efforts to gauge how the needs of the elderly are changing and may change in the next decade or two, Anchor has also commissioned research into the extent to which the

independence of its elderly tenants is threatened by medical factors.

The researcher, a GP with a special interest in geriatric medicine, looked in detail at 60 tenants in two London schemes.

Altogether 18 were regarded as "housebound" (unable to go out for an appreciable period of time); 19 were classed as "incontinent"; and 13 were found to be "mentally impaired" to the extent that their daily living abilities were affected.

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FOCUS

ANCHOR HOUSING/3

Staying Put to help the old

The arithmetic of old age can be stark. The 1981 English House Condition Survey shows that:

•Proportionately more than three times as many households with people aged 75 or over were found in unfit, seriously dilapidated homes than in "satisfactory" homes.

•Four out of 10 elderly owners were living in poor or unsatisfactory homes compared with two out of 10 non-elderly owners.

Put that together with the fact that the number of elderly over 75, already 3.7 million, is expected to increase to more than 4 million by the turn of the century and you have a major cause for concern.

Sheer pressure of numbers means that Anchor workers have to turn down many more people for sheltered accommodation than they house. In 1978 they started an experiment, Staying Put, to try to improve the lot of those who wanted or had no choice but to do just that - stay put in their present, often severely sub-standard homes.

The objective was to provide technical and financial advice to enable older people to repair and adapt their home.

There were two essential elements. The first was to exploit the "latent" value of the elderly people's own homes: what had seemed a liability could, with expert advice, once more become an asset. The second was to make practical advice available.

The elderly need someone to help to organize and supervise the building work



Happy and well-housed: The security and warmth of Anchor's Highfield House in Bradford.

and to give social support and counselling.

The experiment started with one small team in Manchester which was allocated £20,000 of Anchor's charity funds. It was soon realized that using charity money to help clients on an ad hoc basis was scarcely scratching the surface of the problem.

"You had to have a more thoroughgoing approach to the whole thing," says Michael Corp, Anchor's group director. "We worked out that with a combination of home improvement grants and - which was probably the most revolutionary thing - mortgages, we might be able

to help people fund repairs and improvements.

There are now eight Staying Put Schemes - in Southport, Bradford, Newcastle, Brighton, Hackney, Lambeth, Brighton, and Birmingham.

Rose Wheeler of York University's Social Policy Research Unit, who recently completed a major survey of the initiative, shows just how necessary such schemes are becoming.

She paints a harsh picture - widespread poverty among the elderly with inflation diminishing the value of both income and savings.

Nearly two-thirds of the 854 Staying Put applicants interviewed by the York

University team lived alone and most were women.

Three-quarters were either on supplementary benefit or got rent rebates: seven out of 10 had less than £1,000 in savings; four in 10 less than £300; and six in 10 had chronic medical conditions or disabilities. Their properties were often quite unsuitable: nine in 10 properties had stairs; fewer than one in five had central heating; about one in 100 applicants lived in houses that lacked one of the basic amenities - hot water, a bath or an inside toilet.

Has Anchor's approach been successful? Rose Wheeler believes it has. Of 137 applicants who had completed building work at the time of the survey, 109 said the work had made it possible for them to live there longer.

Mr Corp believes the initiative has been a success, but the rules of the game have been changing. The original experiment in Manchester taught Anchor that the ideal combination was a local authority improvement grant topped up with an interest-only mortgage.

There was a boom in grants in the early 1980s. The trouble is the money was not going to the elderly; it went largely to the young, professional middle-classes who used it to "gentrify" properties.

The Government cut back with a vengeance. "Inevitably grant money is greatly reduced," says Mr Corp.

Ultimately, he thinks, there will be a loosening once more of the public purse strings.

Trials in care

The Anchor Housing Trust, one of whose principal jobs is looking for and developing new initiatives to help the elderly, is funding three key experiments:

•Satelliting. The idea of satelliting is to use a sheltered housing scheme as a "mother house" into which other nearby properties can be linked by an emergency alarm system. The first experimental units are in Brighton where tenants are about to move into four Anchor-owned properties by its Old Viaduct Court sheltered housing scheme.

Tenants will be encouraged to join in the social life of the scheme and flats, although separate from the main scheme, will be managed and maintained by Anchor.

It is hoped that ultimately similar schemes might extend the idea to properties owned or rented privately. Officials believe that satelliting could appeal to old people who need the benefits that sheltered housing offers but may be put off by the more communal atmosphere or normal sheltered schemes.

•Ask Anchor. This housing advisory service was set up in Bolton 16 months ago to provide skilled and impartial advice on housing problems. It was realized that many of the questions which worried the elderly most about housing had as much to do with finance or social circumstances as they did with "bricks and mortar".

A minor problem such as faulty guttering might worry an elderly person out of all proportion. A specialist team of counsellors, supervised by a senior member of Anchor, is providing advice on rebates to coping with disabilities and loneliness. The most frequent problems had to do with the desire to be rehoused and paying for repairs.

•Dispersed alarms. Anchor, helped by several major charitable trusts, is funding a *Which?*-type study, by the Research Institute for Consumer Affairs, into dispersed emergency alarm systems.

These systems allow people living in their own homes to summon help quickly - an emergency call initiated by the elderly householder is received by a permanently-manned central control that directs the help.

The market for emergency alarms has often been poorly thought out. The alarms are technically inadequate. The laboratory work has already been completed on "stand-alone" equipment, which merely contacts a series of telephone numbers.

An Anchor official said the findings are less than reassuring: "Heath Robinson is alive and well; four out of six pieces of equipment cannot be recommended."

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As Members of the Association of Consulting Engineers the Practice is pleased to have been involved with Anchor Housing Trust in the inception, design and professional services to provide the correct environmental conditions in their Sheltered Housing schemes.

GRANT THORNTON (OXFORD) congratulate ANCHOR HOUSING TRUST on their success

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Case histories

■ Mrs G., 63, had let everything slide since her husband's death. She had spent several periods in mental hospital and was showing early signs of senility. The exterior of her property was broken down, the interior damp and filthy. There was no water supply. Mrs G. was described by Anchor workers as looking about 80. The neighbours wanted her evicted. The works involved - re-roofing, renewing rotten windows and doors, new hot and cold water supply, extra

heating and complete redecoration - cost £8,050. Anchor received a maximum repair grant of £4,320 and supplemented it with a £3,800 Abbey National Maturity Advance. Monthly repayments on that by the DHSS amounted to £23.28 which, even with the capital renovation costs, is much cheaper than the £200 a week it would cost to keep her in hospital.

■ Mrs D., 79, a widow for six years, is arthritic in both knees and walks with sticks outside. Her property was in a bad state of repair. The understairs cupboard was converted into a downstairs WC, windows and guttering were repaired and central heating was installed. This and other work on rewiring, etc. cost £6,762. Anchor arranged a mortgage to cover the sum. Because Mrs D had less than £100 savings, the cost of the mortgage interest was paid by the DHSS.

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CRICKET

Trinidadians urged to boycott England as pressure mounts

From John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent Barbados
The case for boycotting England's cricket tour has found a powerful advocate in the Prime Minister of Trinidad, Mr George Chambers...

Ian Botham played only a small part in England's practice yesterday because he has shoulder trouble. "I've inflamed the tendons and can't turn my arm over properly to bowl," he said.

Barbados at this time of year is full of winning owners and successful trainers, reinforced at the moment by such well-known golfers as Sam Torrance and Paul Way.

there tomorrow. A certain dilatoriness crept into Wednesday's open-wicket practice, partly because of the slowness of the pitch and spongy nature of the outfield at the Cable and Wireless ground.

Up the coast at Sandy Lane a few golfing professionals are, in fact, engaged in a gentle pro-am tournament.

Perhaps inevitably, the most remarkable opening first-class innings by an England player in West Indies since the war was by Geoff Boycott, who made 261 not out against the President's XI in Bridgetown in 1973-74.

As that tour went on Greenhough had increasing difficulty in gripping the ball, because of sweating. Against Barbados in the next match there was a good deal of that.

Hughes loss starts collapse

The rebel Australian tourists collapsed from 172 for two to 210 all out to lose the fourth 50-over match here and leave the series with South Africa square at two-all.

From Ivo Tennant, Cape Town

The captain played some delightful strokes, reaching his half century with a pulled six off the back foot to deep mid-wicket. There were 16,000 present, an even bigger crowd than on New Year's Day here.

Foulingham began with 44, but neither managed to consolidate. It was the same story for the remainder of the innings.

McEwan and Kirsten, both back in the side on their home grounds, fell attempting to increase the pace. Le Roux took 15 runs off one Rackemann over to propel his country to a total of 234 for 9.

Renard recaptures his title

Catazaro, Italy. (Reuter) - Jean Marc Renard, of Belgium, regained the European junior lightweight title on Wednesday night, stopping Marco Gallo, of Italy, in the eighth round of a bruising encounter.

The title fell vacant when Cowdell, concentrating on an attempt at the World Boxing Council (WBC) featherweight title, was stripped of his European crown last October for failing to defend it against Renard.

unbeaten since 1982 and with a record of 26 wins in 34 bouts, cornered Renard briefly in the second, but the Belgian forced his way out of trouble with some fierce punching.

Duran bids to recapture boxing glory

Panama City (Reuter) - Former world lightweight, welterweight and junior middleweight champion, Roberto Duran, returns to the ring today for the first time since retiring in June 1984 after being pummeled unconscious in a title fight.

Ambitious Kaylor will make Sibson wait

A possible match between Tony Sibson and Mark Kaylor, two outstanding British middleweights, moved further into the distance yesterday when Kaylor declared that he was interested in meeting only boxers above him in the world ranking lists.

FOR THE RECORD

Table with multiple columns listing sports records for Ice Hockey, Basketball, Bowling, Golf, Football, and Tennis.

TENNIS



Lendl took Seguso apart

Lendl finds the time to drop in Entry for Lipton looks impressive

From Richard Evans Philadelphia

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Twenty-five years ago, Marilyn and Ed Fernberger - one of those American couples who believe the world is there to be conquered - started a tennis tournament in a local Philadelphia high school gym.

Chris Lloyd and Ivan Lendl are seeded to win the singles titles in the first of this year's four outstanding festivals for players of both sexes, the Lipton international players championships, to be played on hard courts at Boca Raton in Florida from February 10 to 23.

Hana Mandlikova, John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors. Even so, the field will be impressive. The top four singles seeds will be Mrs Lloyd, Pam Shriver, Steffi Graf and Zina Garrison and, in the men's singles, Lendl, Mats Wilander, Stefan Edberg and Boris Becker.

So it was fitting that, as the Ebel US Pro indoors, as it is now called, prepared to celebrate its silver anniversary, the world's No 1 player should answer a desperate call to step in at the very last minute - literally - as replacement for John McEnroe.

The Lipton championships, inaugurated last year, were the brainchild of Earl (Butch) Buchholz, who had six match points against Neale Fraser, the eventual champion, in a 1960 Wimbledon quarter-final.

The pattern of the tournament will be much as it was in 1985. There will be draws of 128 in the singles, 64 in the men's and women's doubles and 32 in the mixed doubles. The mixed draw is only half the size it should be and a more serious criticism concerns the variable lengths of the men's matches.

Top seed Lloyd sweeps aside unseeded Huber

Key Biscayne (AP) - Top-seeded Chris Lloyd of the United States easily defeated Petra Huber of Austria 6-2, 6-1 on Wednesday night to advance to the third round of the \$250,000 Virginia Slims of Florida tournament.

Quest for army title proceeds

Major David Reed-Felstead (Blues and Royals) meets Captain Giles Lotbiniere (15th/16th Hussars) and Captain Alistair Maxwell (Royal Green Jackets) plays Captain Hugo Akerman (17th/21st Lancers) in today's semi-finals of the army singles championship at Queens Club.

Big winner

Athens (AP) - An 8-year-old boy correctly predicted the outcome of 13 Greek football matches last Sunday and won more than 3m drachmas (\$20,000) in the 'state-run pool' which the games all on my own, the boy, Yannis Pappous, said.

SNOOKER

Thorne to keep clear of the blues

By Sydney Friskin

When Willie Thorne meets Steve Davis at the Wembley Conference Centre this afternoon in the quarter-final of the Benson and Hedges Masters' tournament, he will pay special attention to the blue ball.

This was the one that stopped him in his tracks when he seemed to be racing to victory over Davis in the final of the Coral UK championship at Preston last December.

After failing to pot the blue off its spot into a side pocket, Thorne could do nothing right, and Davis went on to win the match 16-14. Since then Thorne has been troubled by his blue ball and has found more profit from the black ball, which greatly influenced his victory over Ray Reardon in the first round at Wembley.

Up to that stage Mounjoy had done little that was wrong, and was in fact leading 42-6 before Taylor took control with a sequence of blacks and reds, skilfully steering the cue ball to a position of advantage.

It was a masterpiece of navigation in choppy waters, and once Taylor had won this frame there was little Mounjoy could do to contain him.

White, despite his brilliance, could face the same problem today. So far, White has won four matches in five meetings with Taylor.

REAL TENNIS

Quest for army title proceeds

Major David Reed-Felstead (Blues and Royals) meets Captain Giles Lotbiniere (15th/16th Hussars) and Captain Alistair Maxwell (Royal Green Jackets) plays Captain Hugo Akerman (17th/21st Lancers) in today's semi-finals of the army singles championship at Queens Club.

Sports Commentary



David Miller

Jim Smith is one of the general managers of football, as is Ken Brown, of Norwich, who deserves more than he achieves. Two semi-finalists in the Milk Cup with Liverpool hardly suggests that Queen's Park Rangers, having eliminated Chelsea, are bound for a reward, but it would be rewarding, should they accomplish the improbable.

It is more than 13 years since I travelled to the Fens to chat to a young man who was making a name for himself in the FA Cup with Boston. From there he moved upwards to Colchester, and upwards to Colchester, and upwards to Colchester, and upwards to Colchester.

He began his victory charge by making a break of 88 to put himself 3-2 ahead having squared the match at 2-2 before the interval.

Few quality players

Smith feels it has never been harder than now to find those quality players. It is a sign of the times that he thinks the traditional mines for football talent, Lancashire and Durham, have in recent years fallen behind London, where the schools football is of a better standard.

The game, he says, is not what it was, though he thinks that three points for a win, and this season, ironically, the absence of European competition, have made for an improvement. "Teams are less cautious," he says. "Originally, I wasn't in favour of three points and still only one for a draw, because as a professional I thought this devalued the draw away from home, but what is happening is that teams are coming not to defend on your ground but to attack you. There is more open football. We have seen that here at Loftus Road from teams like Everton, Aston Villa and Newcastle, and we have lost four times at home."

"Not having the incentive this year of going for a place in the top six to qualify for Europe has also reduced some of the pressure and the tension, simply because there is less to fight for." Fighting, in every sense, has not helped football.

A sense of expectation

Smith does not get the pleasure he used to, and feels the pressure comes as much from directors as managers, but the challenge still produces in him that old daily drive and sense of expectation. "The best playing spell I ever had was the season I got the sack at Birmingham. We had Colin Todd, Archie Gemmill, Worthington, aging but skilful players in each area of the pitch. I thought there were going places, but then we had a run of injuries. The period I enjoyed the most was at Oxford - it wasn't just what we did on the field, but the feeling of what the club was doing for the community."

Rangers have been handicapped this season by the knee injury to Waddock, who will be out of action until next autumn. But Smith feels the basis is there for eventually climbing above Chelsea. The strength that Smith does have now is in his options. There are two competent goalkeepers, and a choice of four defenders from Neil, McDonald, Fenwick, Wicks and Dawes.

He is of the opinion that the artificial pitch conditions are a style of play. "There are all weathers, and being able to play a reserve match immediately before a first division fixture, which give you advantages," he says. "I'd like to think it would be possible to improve the surface and take out a bit of the bounce." He is looking for a bit more bounce from the players.

Fadeyev's task may be too great

From Michael Coleman Copenhagen

reigning European title holder, Jozef Sabovcik from Czechoslovakia. Fadeyev, a Kazan-born though Moscow-trained skater, committed an unusual error during Wednesday's seven-element short programme, over-rotating his critical triple loop double loop combination, forcing an emergency stop.

With Sabovcik in such evidently confident form and reeling off quadruple jumps repeatedly in practice, the Russian's task today looks insurmountable. He also faces the additional peril of the stunning form shown by his team colleague Vladimir Kotin, an ice exhibitionist who has so choreographed his jumps to the music that he appears part of the orchestra.

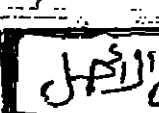
If Alexander Fadeyev is to succeed, he will have to overcome the odds. He is a Kazan-born though Moscow-trained skater, committed an unusual error during Wednesday's seven-element short programme, over-rotating his critical triple loop double loop combination, forcing an emergency stop.

Sabovcik, who acquired the title last year in the absence of the injured Fadeyev, followed next on the ice and employed his long, elegant, clean line to maximum effect.

With Sabovcik in such evidently confident form and reeling off quadruple jumps repeatedly in practice, the Russian's task today looks insurmountable. He also faces the additional peril of the stunning form shown by his team colleague Vladimir Kotin, an ice exhibitionist who has so choreographed his jumps to the music that he appears part of the orchestra.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Table listing today's fixtures for Football, Rugby Union, and Snooker.



RACING

The Catchpool to continue Gaselee's run of success

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Nick Gaselee, the successful Upper Lambourn trainer, can continue his successful season by saddling John George's unbeaten steeplechaser, The Catchpool, to win the Fairmile Novices' Handicap Chase at Sandown Park this afternoon.

Gaselee's young jumpers have been nothing short of a revelation this season. The Catchpool being just one of several who have won first time out and then gone on to better things.

Following victories at Lingfield in December and here at Sandown earlier this month it was Gaselee's intention to take The Catchpool to Cheltenham last Saturday for a race that was similar to today's but over a shorter distance.

However, after walking the course before racing he eventually decided to pull him out because he had reservations about the ground. What weighed on his mind was the fact that the start of the meeting had already been put back half an hour to allow more time for the frost to come out of the ground coupled to his own knowledge that The Catchpool missed most of last season because of leg trouble.

So The Catchpool was immediately rerouted to the Esher course which he has already conquered in style this season. As the fences there are among the most difficult in the land, especially tricky for a comparative beginner, I expect The Catchpool to benefit from his earlier experience and now give weight and a beating to Indiana Dare, Mr Candy and Black Earl.

However, today's nap is entrusted to Sonny One Shine to win the Wavendon Handicap Hurdle and so justify his 800-mile round trip to Sandown from his trainer Richard Allan's home in the heart of Roxburghshire.

It can be taken for granted that this five-year-old, who has won his last two races at Kelso and Ayr, each time on soft ground, in the manner of an improving horse, has not been sent on such a long and expensive journey so far south simply for the benefit of his health.

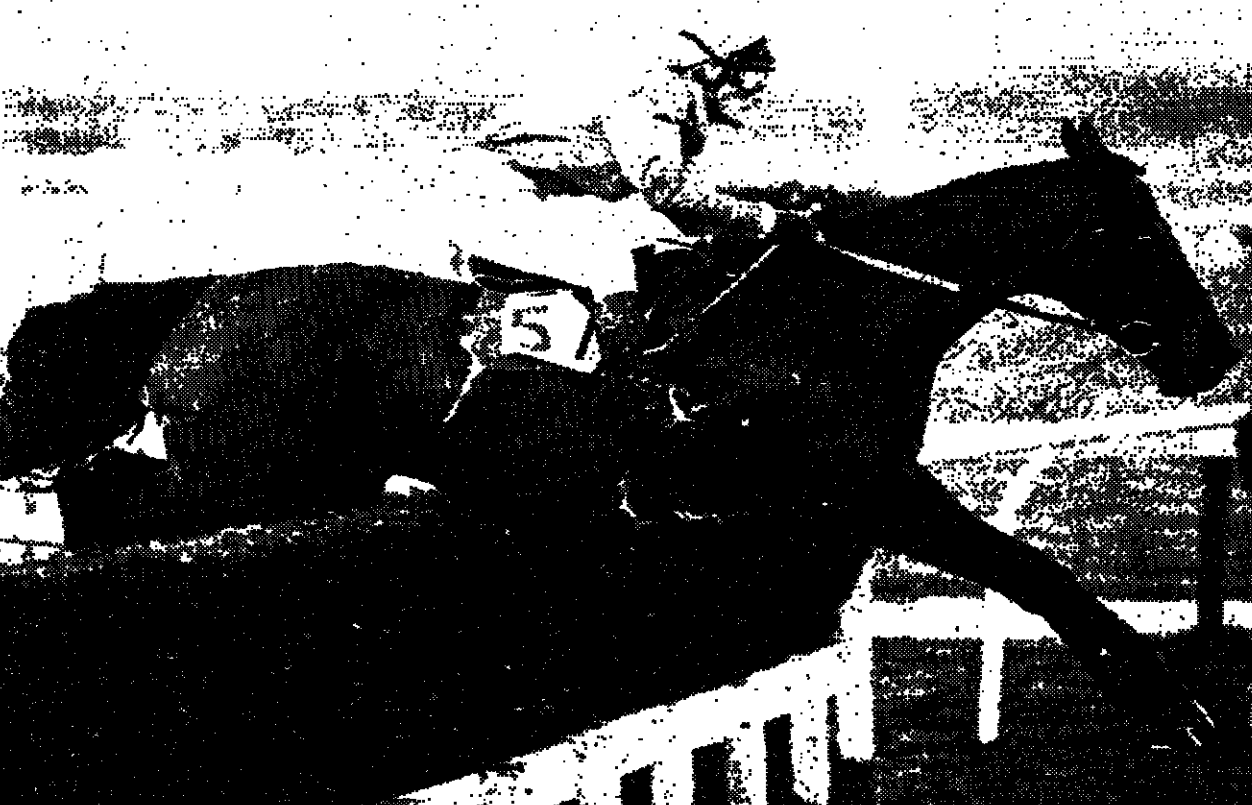
At Ayr, Sonny One Shine won the New Year Handicap Hurdle by the proverbial length of the straight. Now, with the encouragement of his trainer I think that he will be capable of making the fullest use of his light weight, especially as Mr Key and Batu have been assessed strictly according to how they finished at Windsor on New Year's Day.

Bettyknowes would be a big danger at his best, but the fact remains he did finish a very long way behind the other two at Windsor after being pulled up in his previous race.

Nudge Nudge should be hard to beat in the Stanley Conditional Jockeys' Handicap Chase providing that he turns out to be as effective over 2 1/2 miles as he has shown himself to be over only two in the past.

With Our Fun and Lefrak City dropping by the wayside overnight, the path now looks easier for Pam Sikes' tough 11-year-old Jo Colombo, to the Park Handicap Chase over what is arguably his best distance.

Significantly, though, Our Fun's trainer, Josh Gifford, has decided to rely upon Paddyboro and he could prove most troublesome with only 10st 7lb to carry.



Jo Colombo, a fancied contender for the Park Handicap Chase at Sandown today

SANDOWN

1.30 JANUARY NOVICE HURDLE (DIVISION 1) (£1,772 2m) (20 runners)
0215 BE PATIENT ALWAYS (F) H&A Moore 7-11-0 G Moore
009 BRIANS BOY (J) James D C Army 5-11-0 G Old

3.05 JANUARY NOVICE HURDLE (DIVISION 2) (£1,758 2m) (19)

021 OPPIDAN (D) (Mrs C Heath) D Shawood 6-11-10 S Shawood
001221 SHORWALL DANCY (D) (A Ward) A Moore 5-11-10 G Moore
02121 TIMELY STAR (D) (G Smith) M J Patten 5-11-0 M Patten

2.00 STANLEY CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HANDICAP CHASE (£2,065 2m) (4) (10)

1 3029JU LATE NIGHT EXTRA (L) C E Phillips
2 P1117F THE THATCHER (C) (H Joad) J T Gifford 5-11-0 E Murphy
3 32-0233 GAMPURZE (P) H Jones/Paterson/Lad P Mitchell 7-10-0 C Cox

Sandown selections

1.30 Ramadi Dawn. 2.00 Nudge Nudge. 2.30 The Catchpool. 3.05 Timely Star. 3.35 Jo Colombo. 4.05 SONNY ONE SHINE (nap)

2.30 FAIRMILE NOVICE HANDICAP CHASE (£2,945 3m 118 yd) (11)

3 2234-11 THE CATCHPOOL (C) (Capt J George)
8 00040F FRIENDLY HEART (R) V Whigg M Gaselee 7-11-7 V McKeever
10 04-3040 ITS TOUCH (R) Kennedy S Woomer 7-10-0 R Dunwoody

3.35 PARK HANDICAP CHASE (£3,048 2m 18 yd)

5 F-11523 THE BECKET (R) Ludlow P T Ward 7-11-10 B de Haan
021-21 JO COLOMBO (S) Gifford M J Patten 5-11-0 M Patten
110204 SPINNING SPIN (C) (Mrs S White) K C Bailey 12-11-7 A Jones

4.05 WAVENDON HANDICAP HURDLE (£2,204 2m) (5)

05-001 MR KEY (SEA) (Mrs E Mole) P D Hayes 5-11-7A Webb
21-0250 BETTYKNOWES (D) (M Stoddart) R Alabaster 5-11-4 D Webb
21-0222 BATU (D) (Lady Hinchey) S Judd 5-10-13R Rowe

Breach of duty creates no criminal offence

Regina v Horseferry Road

Justice, Ex parte Independent Broadcasting Authority Before Lord Justice Lloyd and Mr Justice Stocker

Section 4(3) of the Broadcasting Act 1981, which imposed a duty on the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) to satisfy themselves that programmes broadcast by them did not include subliminal images, did not create a criminal offence if the IBA had or had not used best endeavours.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court, allowing the IBA's application for judicial review, quashed a criminal summons issued against them by the Horseferry Road Justices on the information of Mr Norris Dewar McWhirter, which alleged that in breach of section 4(3) of the 1981 Act there was transmitted on independent television in the course of the programme Spinning Image...

LORD JUSTICE LLOYD, delivering a reserved judgment, said that on July 30, 1985, the IBA's solicitors wrote to the Justices had no jurisdiction to hear the summons since it disclosed no offence known to the law. The clerk replied that the point of law raised by the IBA would have to be raised at the close of the prosecution case when the summons was heard.

In the light of that reply, the present proceedings for judicial review were launched. The sole question was whether, assuming a breach of section 4(3) created a criminal offence, that was a pure question of statutory construction.

Where Parliament intended to create a criminal offence, it almost invariably said so in terms. That was certainly so in modern statutes. There was no express provision creating an offence in relation to section 4(3).

Counsel for Mr McWhirter submitted that, if it was not conclusive, and relied on the ancient doctrine of contempt of statute, breach of the duty under section 4(3) was sufficient, it was said, to put the IBA in contempt of statute, and render them liable on indictment to an unlimited fine. There was nothing in the section, he said, to disapply the doctrine.

He further submitted that section 4(3), unlike section 4(1), did not involve any judgments. The IBA could readily satisfy themselves that subliminal images were not included in programmes by the purchase of a cheap device and failure to use such a device should be indictable.

Assuming for the moment that the doctrine still existed, though all but obsolete, his Lordship disagreed with those submissions for several reasons. First, nowadays, Parliament almost always said in terms when it intended to create an offence.

Second, to deny that section 4(3) created an offence was not to deprive it of all effect. If the IBA neglected or refused to perform their duty under the subsection, it would be open to the Attorney-General, or perhaps an individual, to apply for an order of mandamus. The court dismissed the application with costs.

LORD JUSTICE MAY said that failure to comply with the time limits imposed by Order 59 of the Rules of the Supreme Court caused prejudice not only to the other parties to the litigation but also to litigants in other cases and to society generally whose interest it was that disputes and litigation should be disposed of as swiftly as justice allowed.

Delay in one case had a domino effect on all future cases. The hearing of what would be put back as delayed cases were inserted into the list for speedy hearing.

Defendants' solicitors and their clients, especially those who frequently engaged on litigation where insurers were always to have the time limits in mind. Attempts to negotiate settlements were too often used as pretexts for delaying steps in proceedings or for applying for extensions.

Attention should be paid to the words of Lord Justice Griffiths in C.M. van Stille v. E.L. Carriers Inc (1983) 1 W.L.R. 207, 212 (1983) 1 All E.R. 461, 462 (1983) 2 All E.R. 461, 462. The seven-month delay in this case was utterly inordinate and inexcusable.

Inspector can consider other matters

John Percy Transport Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another

An Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment for the purpose of determining an appeal under section 88 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 was under a duty to ensure that his decision was correct in law even though that might mean considering questions of law not raised by the appellant.

Mr David Widdicombe, QC, sitting as deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, so an appeal under section 846 of the 1971 Act against the state by its inspector, dated the company's appeal from the decision of Hounslow London Borough Council to issue enforcement notices upon it in respect of alleged breaches of planning control.

Scot can make world championships the highlight of her 18-year career

Mrs Clarke on verge of breakthrough

If Lorna Clarke is picked as one of the four riders for the British team in the world three-day event championships in Australia in May, it will be the first time in her 18 years at the forefront of the sport that she has been one of the selectors' initial choices for a British championship team.

Ever since she and Peter Gyat were left out of the 1972 Olympics in Munich - despite having won the mini-Olympics the previous year - Mrs Clarke has met with her fair share of triumph and disaster. Although eventually a member of both the 1983 and 1985 European Championship teams, on both occasions she replaced someone whose horse had gone lame.

Now, with both Myross and Gientrool on the shortlist for the championships, her claim for a place in the team looks powerful. She is happy with either; they both are outstanding cross-country horses, but the 11-year-old Myross, on whom she won a team gold medal and individual silver at last year's European Championships, is better at dressage. The Irish-bred Gientrool "bates it". All eight riders on the shortlist will travel to Australia but Mrs Clarke will have to make a decision on which horse to take after the shortlisted horses' final outing on 22 March. The quarantine period starts immediately afterwards.

Although she could hedge her bets by putting both into quarantine, that would mean missing Badminton. "Badminton's like a drug," Mrs Clarke says. "You don't want it but you can't do without it - the feeling you get if you complete the course clear is almost impossible to describe, the sheer exhilaration and the gratitude and the 'oneness' you feel for your horse."

She has so far completed the event 16 times on 12 different horses. Although she has yet to come in the first three (she has been fourth three times), her name (then Sutherland) has been written in the event's record books since 1970 when she became only the second person to ride three horses round in the same year. (Australia's Bill Roycroft was the first.)

REAL TENNIS

Radley fall on a rock of ages

By Williams Stephens

Winchester's 3-0 win over Radley, the holders at Queen's Club has given them the Henry Leaf Schools' Old Boys real tennis cup for the 29th time since the competition started in 1922.

Radley had taken the cup for the first time last year, ending an 11-year Wykehemist reign. Alan Lovell, the amateur champion, has played in 12 of these Winchester victories and this time he took revenge on Julian Snow, who beat him last year.

Snow, ranked No 2 among the amateurs, is determined to become amateur champion and demonstrated his fervour against Lovell, who lost the first set. He took the second, however, as Snow lapsed into error.

The third set produced the best tennis. Lovell, serving an accurate railroad, was strong on the volley and forced the grille frequently. He raised a lead before Snow gained the game to have set point at 5-3 and 40-15 attacking chase 2 and 3. Lovell showed discipline and composure in overcoming the challenge and won by 5-6, 6-2, 6-5, 6-1.

Winchester's third string, Peter Seabrook, has represented Britain in the Bathurst Cup amateur international tennis competition and has featured in nine Wykehemist victories. He beat Mark Drysdale, the replacement for chicken pox victim Thane Warburg, in straight sets.

The coup de grace was administered by a key participant in Winchester's 16 victories in the last 20 years - Howard Angus, the former world champion of both real tennis and rackets.

Now 41, Angus was able to find the resources to repel a remarkable assault by James Male, the 21-year-old amateur rackets champion. Angus lead 2-0 but Male's astonishing powers of retrieving and match temperament turned a foregone conclusion into a war of attrition. At two sets all and 3-3, Angus mentally went back to first principles and rediscovered the ability to put the ball away with severe cut to win by 6-4, 6-3, 2-6, 4-6, 6-4.

Newbury objective

Tangogast, an impressive winner at Cheltenham last Saturday, is set to make a quick reappearance in the Newbury Hurdle at Sandown next Friday.



Mrs Clarke: unsponsored

work herself - fitting it in with the demands of being a wife and mother. Besides their own son, Roddy, aged 6, there are three other children by her husband's first marriage.

Unlike most of the leading riders, she is content to remain unsponsored. "I like to be my own boss and make my own decisions about where to ride and when."

"Occasionally, I feel a pang of envy if I'm at an event watching with a star rider who's in a shoe and a rider with a team of grooms and helpers sweeps by," she said. But Mrs Clarke does have help from a retired couple who live on the farm and many riders would envy - she was competing after only

her them, Mr and Mrs Mossop have built Mrs Clarke's stables and recently put up a sturdy horse shelter in the field.

Because of limited resources for spending on horses, Mrs Clarke has developed a keen eye for a cheap horse, often going for small horses rejected by other riders. Popadom, the coloured horse on whom she leapt into the public eye in 1967 with her first of two wins at Burghley, cost £400 and Peter Gyt £550. She recently has added a new, intermediate horse, Fearthly Mer, to her yard. He was first spotted by Ian Stark but was too small for him. Mrs Clarke is a trim 5ft 3in.

One lesson learned over the years is that there is no credit for getting a bad horse going half decently. Two horses drove the lesson home - Aladdin, who got to the seventeenth fence at Badminton, and Swap Shop, who, although bought to sell as a Pony Club pony, got to Burghley only to dig his toes in at fence eight of the showjumping. Both performances exceeded her own expectations, but as neither horse was placed no one was impressed.

That she would even have attempted to get those horses to Burghley or Badminton is a reflection of her extraordinary determination. She has had several interruptions to her career - an inexplicable near loss of nerve in 1974, the birth of her son in 1979 and a broken leg in 1980 (after a fall from Greco at Badminton) - but each time she has come back.

In the case of her son's birth she was competing after only four weeks. Like Badminton, it is a drug.

At 42, her enthusiasm is undimmed. While admitting that she probably has seen the best years of her sport - "It's all so professional now" - she thrives on the competitiveness, constantly spurring herself on to new heights. Throughout her career she has had the unflinching support of her mother, Monica.

Support was not quite her Irish television saw it in the 1970 world championships in Punchestown. They dubbed her a "cruel eventing mother." Her offence had been to stand at the most dangerous fence on the course and, when Lorna took her second fall on the course there, Mrs Sutherland swept her back into the saddle and sent her on her way before there was time to draw breath. Mrs Clarke remembers it with a smile and with gratitude: "No other mother would have done it but she knew what it meant to me to finish the championships."

At this year's championships Mrs Clarke will be setting herself on higher targets than merely finishing in order to beat the Americans, the reigning Olympic champions, the British performance will have to be faultless.

Ironically, it is the advice given by an American rider at Munich that she still carries with her. Learning of her exclusion from the team, he told her "You've just got to do even better." Mrs Clarke will be out to do just that - but will it be as a team member?

Jenny MacArthur

VOLLEYBALL: SPEEDWELL AND POLONIA WARM UP FOR KEY CLASH OF THE GIANTS

The importance of the duel in the crown's destination

By Paul Harrison

Speedwell Rucanor and Polonia, the leading teams in the Royal Bank League first division, are girding themselves for their first meeting this season, a match which could decide the destination of the title.

Both are undefeated but Polonia have games in hand. Realistically, no other team is in with a chance. Dragonara Leeds, in third place, have lost six times.

Speedwell's progress so far this season has been fairly serene, while Polonia have stumbled only once, against

Polonia to be very sharp, as the league is all they have left. Speedwell themselves expect to be ready. Against Malory they will be putting out their full side for the first time for some time as Barry Clark, who has been suspended, and Paul Edwards and Steve Pincott, who have been injured, return.

Speedwell did not play last weekend but Polonia made up valuable ground with victories over Newark (Staffs) and Spark Crook Log. The return is scheduled to be at Polonia's west London home court on February 22. By the end of that match the league title should have been decided.

With 12 games played and six to go, the position in the Royal Bank Scottish League remains equally balanced between two teams. Volvo Trucks, with only one defeat, lead Murray International Metals, Scotland's leading team over the past decade, who have lost twice.

The crucial match there takes place also on February 22, when the two are scheduled to meet on Volvo's home court. Both still have to play DV '81, who, although they are not in contention for the title, are

quite capable of taking sets off either. And the title may all come down to set difference.

In the women's first division, the position is equally tight. Provincial Insurance (formerly Telford) lead Scottish Farm (formerly Airdrie) on set difference. They both also have six matches to play, and key engagements should be Scottish Farm's match against Fannies Sport tomorrow. Fannies having been the only team to beat Scottish Farm this season, as well as the meeting of the two leaders on February 15. That should decide the title.



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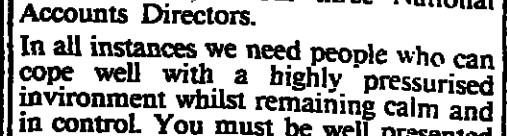
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Today sees the launch of the Richard Burrell Drama Award - a play writing competition. In the studio are the judges - Sally Burton, the actor's widow, actor John Hurt, playwright Pam Gems; and from the RSC, Colin Chambers and Ron Daniels. 1.45 King Rollo. A See-See programme for the very young (r) 1.50 Bric-a-Brac (r)

2.00 International Snooker. The third quarterfinal of the Benson and Hedges Masters, introduced by David Wainwright. Wembley Conference Centre. 3.52 Regional News

3.55 Count Me In. Andy Jones interviews his hand at tennis, 4.10 Heatseeker - the City Gold Digger Daze (r) 4.15 Jackanory. Sarah Greene reads part five of The Hundred and One Dalarman. 4.30 Secret Out. The panel have to guess guests' unusual hobbies

4.55 Newsround Extra. Paul McDowell reports on the modern day widows when thousands of black Jews, known as Falashas, were taken from Ethiopia to Israel

5.10 Grange Hill. Episode eight. 300 Zigzags in trouble again (Ceefax). 5.35 Fax. Celia and her team answer more viewers' questions

6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather

6.35 London Plus

7.00 Wogan announces the winner of the Spot the Stars competition, talks to Donald Sinden and Brian Jacques, and listens to Richard Claydon

7.40 International Snooker. The fourth quarterfinal of the Benson and Hedges Masters

6.15 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen; news with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.17, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; exercises at 6.20 and 9.17; sport at 6.35 and 7.34; cartoon at 7.24; pop video at 7.55; Nigeri 8.55; regional news at 8.17; Jimmy Greaves' television highlights at 8.34; director Hugh Hudson talks about his film Revolution at 8.45; cooking at 9.04; and a collection of priceless jewellery at 9.12

9.25 Thames news headlines 9.30 For Schools: the woods in springtime 9.47 How we used to live coping with flu epidemic 10.09 Maths: mirrors 10.26 Science - force and friction 10.30 English - making meanings 11.15 Making cheese in a farm and a factory 11.27 Helping the elderly and children who have walking problems 11.40 The uses of computers

12.00 Benny, presented by Alison Walker 12.10 Rainbow. Learning about communication with the help of puppets 12.30 Here to Stay. Trevor Hyett in the fifth of his series of six on Britain's ethnic minorities talks to a group from London's Arab community

1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin 1.20 Thames news presented by John Andrew 1.30 Film: Eyewitness (1956) starring Donald Sinden, Michael Redgrave and Nigel Stock. Drama about a young woman who witnesses a murder and then is pursued by the two killers. Directed by Michael Box

3.30 Mr and Mrs. Quiz game for married couples 3.25 Thames news headlines 3.30 Sons and Daughters 4.00 Rainbow. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10 4.15 The Telebugs 4.25 Worldwise. Geography computer game for schools. Presented by David Jensen (Oracie) 4.50 The Best of Behind the Bike Sheds. Comedy series

5.15 Ice Skating. The Ladies' Free Programme of the European Figure Championships 5.45 News with Carol Barnes 6.00 The Clock Show. Michael Aspel and his team take the lid off the lighter side of London life

7.00 Albion Market. Lynne is questioned by the police (Oracie) 7.30 Murder, She Wrote: Armed Response. Jessica, in hospital with an injured ankle becomes mixed up in a murder when one of her fellow patients is murdered

8.30 Constant Hot Water. Comedy series about two rival seaside landladies 9.00 The Gentle Touch. The police are called to a tower block of flats where the residents are threatening a mother and her 25-year old retarded son. Apparently the man has a habit of attacking other residents and because the son had taken no action they have decided to take the law into their own hands (r) (Oracie)

10.00 News at Ten with Sandy Gall and Pamela Armstrong 10.30 The London Programme. John Taylor examines the city's latest crisis. Followed by LWT news 11.00 South of Wexford. Hugh Laurie examines the shop design revolution 11.15 Ice Skating. The Men's Free Programme of the European Figure Championships 12.30 Night Thoughts



The Cheers company: (Channel 4, 10.00pm). Centre: Rita Tushingham and Dora Bryan: A Taste of Honey (Channel 4, 11.30pm) Right: Patricia Phoenix and Prunella Gee (ITV, 8.30pm)

9.00 Ceefax 9.35 Daytime on Two: French conversation 9.52 Part Four of The Ray from Space 10.15 Maths: mirror images 10.38 A tour of the medieval Haddon Hall, on the outskirts of Bakewell in Derbyshire 11.00 Behind the scenes at John Lewis's store in Edinburgh 11.22 A portrait of the United States "Sun Belt" city - Phoenix 11.44 Jobs for women 12.05 Part four of the series illustrating the capabilities of computers 12.35 Computers in education (ends at 1.00) 1.10 Science: The Panorama Table 1.33 The Panorama programme about the Japanese scout who smuggled heroin 2.00 The Welsh ladies' rugby team from the village of Magor 2.30 English: the power of language

2.55 Ceefax 3.50 International Snooker. Further coverage of the third quarterfinal of the Benson and Hedges Masters, introduced by David Icke 5.20 News Summary with David Icke 5.25 Film: The Scarlet Pimpernel (1934) starring Leslie Howard, Merle Oberon and Raymond Massey. Baroness Orczy's classic, set at the time of the French Revolution, about a seemingly lopsided British aristocrat who is, in reality, a mysterious hero who is saving the lives of members of the French aristocracy. Directed by Harold Young

7.00 Micro Live includes a report Pittsburgh Carnegie-Mellon University which boasts a \$15 million campus computer system. Presented by Ian McNaughton-Davis and Fred Harris 7.30 Ebony. Magazine programme for Britain's black communities, presented by Juliet Alexander 8.00 Travellers in Time. The story of Sir Alan Cotham's flight in 1925 from Croydon to Cape Town and back (r)

8.30 Gardeners' World. An autumn tour of the Hillier Arboretum in Hampshire. With Roy Lancaster and Geoff Hamilton 9.00 Tom O'Connor. This week the entertainer examines the rather peculiar aspect of our culture with assistance from Roy Ludd 9.35 Three Painters. Sir Lawrence Gowing examines works by Matisse 10.15 Did You See...? Michael Kustov, Roy Hattersley and Diane Hayer comment on Saturday Review, Sports Illustrated and from the Horse's Mouth 11.00 Newsnight. 11.45 Weather 11.50 European Figure Skating Championships. The Men's Free Programme. Ends at 12.30

2.30 A Question of Economics. The second and final part of a feature on the merits of both nationalization and private enterprise. (r) 3.00 Dance Machine. The Sydney Dance Company perform a radical re-interpretation of the classic tale, Daphnis and Chloe; and Sylvia, Ayoka Chenzira's portrait of black American dancer, Savita Fort 4.30 Countdown. Yesterday's winner of the anagrams and mental arithmetic game is challenged by Sue Poynton from Leyland in Lancashire. 5.00 I Dream of Jeannie. The last of the current series and Tony, after telling Jeannie that he is going to search for Captain Kidd's treasure, is taken back in time to serve as a deck hand on one of Kidd's vessels

5.30 The Tube presented by Jools Holland and Paula Tandy. Among the groups appearing, live are Captain Radio, Ishman Levi and Belouis Some 7.00 Channel Four news with Alistair Stewart. Weather 7.30 News 8.00 What the Papers Say. John Lloyd of the Financial Times casts a critical eye over how the Press has been treating the week's news 8.15 A Week in Politics. Presented by Peter Jay. This week's edition includes a report on the decline of union power under Mrs Thatcher. Plus, the latest news on the Westland saga 9.00 Brothers. Joe is thrilled to bits when his daughter breaks up with her school, and decides to buy her a car. But raising the necessary cash is a problem 9.30 How Does Your Garden Grow? Philip Wood and David Wilson visit the Breadby, Co Tyrone, garden of Bob Devereux (Oracie) 10.00 Cheers. The first of a new series of the comedies set in a Boston bar finds Fraser an emotional wreck after being left at the church by Diane; and a new barman to replace the departed Coach who died (Oracie)

10.30 Just Leave Your Luggage at the Door. (Michael Craig) 3.15 Adaptation to Ocean 3.25 Granada Reports 3.30 4.00 Young Doctors 6.00 Granada Reports 6.30-7.00 Costly Show 7.30-8.30 Night Rider 10.30-11.30 New Avengers 12.30am Film: Deadly Nightshade (Emrys Jones) 1.40 Closedown 11.30 The Intruder (Jack Hawkins) 3.00 Mr & Mrs 3.40-4.00 Personal View 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.25 Sportscast 6.40-7.00 Advice with Anne Hales 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider 10.30 Ice Skating 11.45-12.30 am Falcon Crest 1.20 Film: Muscle Beach (1950) The macho men of a beach in the United States. Directed by Joseph Strick and Irving Lerner. Ends at 1.30

5.55 Shipping. 6.00 NEWS BRIEFING. Weather. 6.10 FARMING. 6.25 PRAYER. 6.30 TODAY incl. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 8.55, 9.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.50 Letters. 8.57 Weather. Travel. 9.00 News. 9.05 Desert Island Discs. Michael Parkinson talks to Roy Hattersley, MP (r) 9.45 The Armada Revival. Fifth of six talks on Spain by Ray Gosling (r) 10.00 News. International Assignment. 10.30 Morning story: Weekend by Elizabeth Evans. Reader: Mary Wimbush. 10.45 Daily service (New Every Morning, page 105). 11.00 News. Travel: Pillars of social justice (r) 11.30 Natural selection. Red howler monkeys. 12.00 News. The food programme with Derek 12.27 In One Ear. Comedy half-hour (r). 12.55 Weather. 1.00 The World at One News. 1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping. 2.00 News. Woman's Hour from Birmingham includes a special feature on autistic children, and an interview with Queen Mary's hairdresser, H.D. Steiner. 3.00 News. Jude the Obscure. Thomas Hardy's novel dramatized in 6 parts, with Michael Pennington as Jude (r) with Michael Pennington (r) 4.00 News. 4.05 Frank Muir goes into... Eccentricity. With Alired Marks (r). 4.30 Kaleidoscope (a second chance to hear last night's edition)(r). 5.00pm: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather. 6.00 News. Financial Report. 6.30 Going places. Cive Jacobs and his team monitor the world of travel and transport. 7.00 News.

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8.05 Morning Concert (cont'd): Gershwin's Promenade. Visiting the Dog (Los Angeles). 9.01. 9.05. 9.10. 9.15. 9.20. 9.25. 9.30. 9.35. 9.40. 9.45. 9.50. 9.55. 10.00. 10.05. 10.10. 10.15. 10.20. 10.25. 10.30. 10.35. 10.40. 10.45. 10.50. 10.55. 11.00. 11.05. 11.10. 11.15. 11.20. 11.25. 11.30. 11.35. 11.40. 11.45. 11.50. 11.55. 12.00. 12.05. 12.10. 12.15. 12.20. 12.25. 12.30. 12.35. 12.40. 12.45. 12.50. 12.55. 1.00. 1.05. 1.10. 1.15. 1.20. 1.25. 1.30. 1.35. 1.40. 1.45. 1.50. 1.55. 2.00. 2.05. 2.10. 2.15. 2.20. 2.25. 2.30. 2.35. 2.40. 2.45. 2.50. 2.55. 3.00. 3.05. 3.10. 3.15. 3.20. 3.25. 3.30. 3.35. 3.40. 3.45. 3.50. 3.55. 4.00. 4.05. 4.10. 4.15. 4.20. 4.25. 4.30. 4.35. 4.40. 4.45. 4.50. 4.55. 5.00. 5.05. 5.10. 5.15. 5.20. 5.25. 5.30. 5.35. 5.40. 5.45. 5.50. 5.55. 6.00. 6.05. 6.10. 6.15. 6.20. 6.25. 6.30. 6.35. 6.40. 6.45. 6.50. 6.55. 7.00. 7.05. 7.10. 7.15. 7.20. 7.25. 7.30. 7.35. 7.40. 7.45. 7.50. 7.55. 8.00. 8.05. 8.10. 8.15. 8.20. 8.25. 8.30. 8.35. 8.40. 8.45. 8.50. 8.55. 9.00. 9.05. 9.10. 9.15. 9.20. 9.25. 9.30. 9.35. 9.40. 9.45. 9.50. 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A-plant causes cancer concern

By Ronald Haux

The number of young leukaemia victims living near Dounreay nuclear plant in Caithness gives "cause for concern", says a study into the incidence of cancer in northern Scotland.

"The study, carried out by the Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency, found five cases of leukaemia in young people under the age of 25, four under 15-year-olds, in the area of Dounreay between 1979 and 1984. Four of the victims lived in Thurso, 12 kilometres from the nuclear station. The fifth lived only 3 kilometres away. There were no similar recorded cases of leukaemia in the area between 1968 and 1978.

Four were originally registered as acute lymphoid, and one as acute myeloid leukaemia, but this diagnosis was changed. There were no similar recorded cases of leukaemia in the area between 1968 and 1978.

"On the other hand, the fact that all reported cases within 25km occurred within a five-year period, five of them were in children under 15 and five within 12.5km of Dounreay, may increase its potential importance. Similar findings have been reported from other nuclear installations: Sellafield, Hunterston, Aldermaston and West Burghfield," the study said.

The findings were given in a letter today to *The Lancet* by Dr. Michael Hoesman, director of the Information Services Division of the agency. He said that while the findings were difficult to evaluate, they were cause for concern. An examination of all other childhood cancers and of leukaemia and certain types of cancer in adults showed no significant increase around Dounreay.

The study was commissioned as part of the public inquiry into plans to develop a nuclear reprocessing plant at Dounreay.

Paris 'couture' is back in fashion



From Suzy Menkes, Paris

The youngest, freshest and sexiest collections for 20 years have put Paris *couture* back on the fashion map. A new-found confidence and energy pulsated through the shows, as the once-staid designers heeled skirts above the knee and moulded their clothes sensuously round the body.

Curvy tailoring, seductively draped evening dresses, delicate lace and sweeps of silk jersey all suggested a return to traditional *couture* elegance. The designers are trading again in a fashion currency debased by the

swinging sixties and the sportswear revolution. In a return to the style of the 1950s, Yves Saint Laurent and Givenchy both paraded their collections without background music. Models, once slaves to the rhythm, glided silently down the catwalk to show off the superb clothes.

Audiences have doubled in the last two years and the *couture* collections are now bursting out of the gilded salons. Next season they will be milled under one roof in the foyer of the Grand Palais, which houses France's finest art exhibitions.

Money is the key to the

new-found success and creative energy of the once moribund *haute couture* (starting price £10,000). The number of elite customers has remained stable at 3,500, but this international clientele is buying an increasing number of outfits. A 40 per cent increase in *couture* turnover is reported by M. Jacques Mosnier, president-elect of the Chambre Syndicale.

The strength of the United States dollar has brought American customers back to the *couture*, according to M. Mosnier. But the most important source of patronage is undoubtedly the Arab cus-

tomers. More significant for the French fashion industry as a whole is the latest surveys by the Comité Colbert of tourist shopping habits. Designer labels account for 82 per cent of fashion purchases made by visitors to the capital.

The socialist government, greeted with dread by the French high fashion industry, has in fact been its great benefactor. Investment in the new fashion museum alone has been £5 million. Culture minister M. Jack Lang, the Minister of Culture, has given public recognition to fashion as art by allowing ready-to-wear shows to be

staged at the Louvre courtyard and in the Tuilleries Gardens.

With the French general election only six weeks away, all sides are showing a high fashion profile. Yesterday, the rightist mayor of Paris M. Jacques Chirac, the Rightist mayor of Paris, hosted the Golden Thimble awards.

The two sides came elegantly together at the show of Madame Gres, aged 84, the of *haute couture*. But Madame Mitterrand, in a discreet brown suit, and Madame Chirac, in cobalt blue, were tacitly placed in different rooms of the *couture* salon. (Photographs: Harry Kerr)

Hotel in search of its past

The Hotel de la Grande Bretagne has launched an appeal to its friends and patrons worldwide to enrich its archives by coming forward with any significant mementos of its chequered history which began in 1874.

Athens was then a mid-dling town of 67,000 people, plagued by a chronic water shortage that often brought the new hotel's liveried servants out on the street to buy drinking water for the guests from itinerant vendors.

The GB, as it is affectionately known to generations of Athenians, is not the oldest existing hotel in town. It is an historic landmark that was often the hub of this nation's political fortunes, a silent witness of its vicissitudes — eleven *coups d'etat*, four dictatorships, a civil war, two world wars and the German occupation when it was converted into the Wehrmacht's headquarters.

At one point in 1944, when the communist guerrillas had overrun Greece, the GB and a few blocks around it were the only patch of free Greek territory.

But there was an artillery shell in 1917 by the Royalists against the hotel. The owner was known for republican sympathies.

This was on show, side with the hotel's registry of 1896 with the signatures of foreign athletes taking part in the Olympic Games at the Athens Stadium.

Next to it was the calligraphic recipe for orange *compote*, as well as the hotel's guestbook, left open where Pierre Loti, the French novelist, inscribed some complimentary thoughts in 1903.

The GB exhibition was called "A Glimpse into the Past". And in a sense the place seems to be the only place where Greek hoteliers can look for comfort. The prospect for Greek tourism this year are fairly bleak, chiefly because of terrorism.

The occupancy rate these days is just above ten per cent. Three large hotels in Athens have gone bankrupt. Others sought to retrench their expenses.

True, the number of foreign tourists leapt from six to seven million in 1985 and the British were again in the lead with 1.3 million. But for the first time there were fewer Americans and their luxury hotels are like the GB.

The Greeks blame all this on the travel warning put out by President Reagan last June urging Americans to keep out of Athens Airport after the hijack of the TWA flight to Rome.

Security at Athens airport has since been tightened, but the proliferation of terrorist acts in the region in the last quarter of 1985 induced the Americans to be wary of European airports or Mediterranean cruises, and seek their pleasures nearer home.

"There is one comforting thought in all this," said the general manager, Mr. Apostolos Doxiadis. "It is that in a way we are all — Israel, Italy, Spain and we — in the same bag. So we can combine forces to fight back."

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Mario Modiano

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Music
Performances of chamber works by Pritux Ramin, selected by her and performed by her friends; British Music Information Centre, 10 Stratford Place, W1, 7.30.
Cello recital by Julian Lloyd Webber; Lion Music Hall, Shrewsbury, 7.45.
Concert by NCOs Symphony Orchestra; St. John's Smith Square, SW1, 7.30.
Don Rendell Duo, saxophone, flute, clarinet, trumpet and bass; Royal Festival Hall, 8.
Recital by Ann Hooley (violin) and Stephen Bettridge (piano); Purcell Room, Royal Festival Hall, 7.30.
BBC Concert Orchestra, Stanley Black (conductor); The Hexagon; Reading, 7.30.
East of England Orchestra; William Houghton (trumpet), Mansfield Leisure Centre, 7.30.
Songs by Schumann, Strauss and Wolf; Mitsuko Shirai (soprano) and Hartmut Holl (piano); Wigmore Hall, W1, 7.30.
Youth disco, by Sarbez Roadshow; Sittingbourne Town Hall, 7.30.
Albany Brass Ensemble; Royal Institution, River Street, Truro, 7.30.

Organ recitals by James Parsons; Reid Hall, Edinburgh University, 1.10, Houston Church, Redweshire, 8.
Organ recital by John Scott; German Christ Church, Montpellier Place, SW7, 7.30.
Anna Pavlova and Musicians; Manchester Concert Hall, Royal Northern College of Music, 7.30.
A Tribute to Nat King Cole with Danny Williams; St David's Hall, The Hayes, Cardiff, 7.30.
Indian community dance gala; South Hill Park Wildlife Theatre, Bracknell, 7.30.
Concert by the Beat Arts Trio; Dudley Town Hall, 7.30.
Chandos Chamber Choir; Messiah from scratch, St Stephen's, Dulwich, SE21, 7.30.
Talks, lectures, films
June Redfern opens her studio to visitors. Artist in Residence; The National Gallery, WC2, 2.
Masterpieces of Persian, Turkish and Mughal painting, by Barbara Brand; 12 Manuscript treasures from India, by Barbara Brand; 2 The British Library galleries, WC1.
A Penny Reading: A Victorian evening of prose, verse and more by 19th Century writers; by Gabriel Woolf, Leyland High School, Consett, 7.30.

Time - Cult and Calculation
in Hellenistic and early medieval schools; by Professor Wesley M Stevens; Durham University, 43 North Bailey, Durham City, 8.
Salvator Rosa, Witches at their incantation; Felicity Woolf; National Gallery, WC2, 1.
Variations on a theme, The reclining female figure; lecture by Mary R. Ellis; 1; Video Artists on tour; Kevin Atherton; 8; Tate Gallery, SW1.

Anniversaries

Births: Franz Schubert, Vienna, 1797; Zane Grey, novelist, Zanesville, Ohio, 1872; Anna Pavlova, Leningrad, 1882.
Deaths: Guy Fawkes, together with three fellow conspirators, was hanged, drawn and quartered, London, 1606; Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, Rome, 1788; John Galsworthy, novelist, London, 1933; A.A. Milne, writer, creator of Christopher Robin, etc. Hartfield, Sussex, 1956; Samuel Goldwyn, film producer, Los Angeles, 1974.

Top films

The top box-office films in London:
1 Rocky IV
2 A Chorus Line
3 Kiss of the Spider Woman
4 Back to the Future
5 Teen Wolf
6 Year of the Dragon
7 Defence of the Hebrides
8 Death in a French Garden
9 Death Wish II
10 Letter to Brezhnev
The top films in the provinces:
1 Back to the Future
2 National Lampoons European Vacation
3 Death Wish II
4 Pritz's Honour
5 Plenty
Supplied by Screen International

Top video rentals

1 Rambo: First Blood II
2 Ghostbusters
3 Gramine
4 Beverly Hills Cop
5 The Terminator
6 The Never Ending Story
7 Wizards of the Lost Kingdom
8 (8) Into the Night
9 (9) The Last Starfighter
10 (10) Water
Supplied by Video Business

The pound

Australia \$	Bank Buys 2.47	Bank Sells 2.52
Canada \$	2.07	1.98
Denmark kr	22.90	22.80
France F	7.46	7.46
Germany DM	10.88	10.83
Italy Lira	204	204
Japan ¥	113.5	113.5
Netherlands Gld	3.62	3.72
Portugal Esc	205.30	212.50
Spain Ptas	166.38	166.38
Switzerland Sfr	10.90	10.44
USA \$	1.478	1.485
Yugoslavia Dnr	680	

Rates for all non-sterling bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.
Retail Price Index: 378.3
London: The FT Index closed up 5.1 at 7155.7.

Food prices

Retail meat prices have fallen this week, with the biggest change on beef, mutton and sirloin steaks which are down 4p per lb to an average of £2.85 and £3.30 respectively. Top side and sirloin, at £2.16 a lb, is down 2p. Leg of pork averages £1.04, down 2p. Loin chops at £1.40, and boneless shoulder at £1.22, are also cheaper. All home-produced lamb is down about 1p per lb, with the exception of best-end chops and middle neck. Average price for whole leg is £1.71, loin chops £1.93, and whole shoulder £1.03. New Zealand loin chops also down to an average £1.44 per lb. Some good meat buys at shops and supermarkets this week: Sainsbury Topside of beef £1.88 per lb, New Zealand whole shoulder of lamb 58p lb; Asda home produced minced beef 89p lb, frozen New Zealand 3lb 4oz at £1.39 lb; Safeway beef shoulder braising steak £1.39 per lb and breaded turkey escalopes £1.25 each; Finest frozen chickens 3lb 4oz to 4lb 47p per lb; Debenhams and Baxters rump steak £2.79 per lb, Tesco New Zealand lamb leg 98p per lb and shoulder 52p per lb; Bejam pork chops 2 1/2-3lb packs 99p per lb and New Zealand lamb legs 99p per lb down 30p. Marks and Spencer have 20p per lb off their beef cuts.

Trout, once a luxury food, is now widely available on the fish farms throughout the country.

Supplies of sea fish are also particularly good for the time of year. Fresh herring is 89p per lb, kipper, 96p per lb, and mackerel, fresh 62p, and smoked 99p, can all be recommended. Large quantities are slightly cheaper around £1.72 per lb, as are haddock, £1.75, whiting at £1.29, and plaice £1.90. Lemon sole is becoming more plentiful and is down by 5p to £2.35 per lb.

Snow Reports

Depth (cm)	Conditions	Off Runs to resort	Weather (5pm)	°C
AUSTRIA				
Kitzbühel	140 260 good	heavy good	fine	-1
St. Anton	70 180 fair	varied fair	fine	-1
Ischgl	140 260 good	heavy good	fine	-1
Obertauern	50 140 good	crust good	cloud	-2
SNOW	good on all runs			
FRANCE				
Les Arcs	180 380 good	powder good	cloud	-2
Les Arcs	130 230 good	varied good	cloud	-5
ANDORRA				
Soldeu	140 260 good	heavy good	cloud	-1
Saeng	50 80 fair	fair good	snow	-4
SWITZERLAND				
Crans-Montana	145 220 good	powder good	fine	-2
Avos	130 200 good	powder good	fine	-2
Gstaad	60 150 good	good good	fine	-2
Lenzerheide	90 130 good	varied good	fine	-2
Skidding	restricted due to high winds			
St. Moritz	70 70 good	powder good	snow	-10
Verrier	70 220 good	varied fair	cloud	0

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper, and art to artificial. These denote Wednesday's figures

Roads

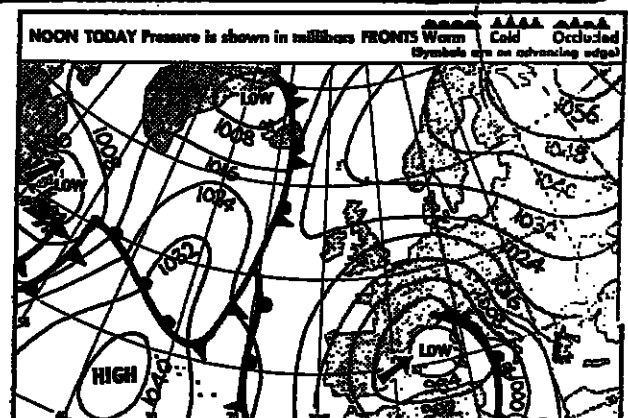
London and South-east: A3005: Single alternate line traffic in Norwood Road, junction of Ferry Lane. A285: Single alternate line traffic between Kew Bridge and Chalkers Corner (A316). A31: Gas repairs at junction with Jacklin Lane, West Street, Alresford, Hampshire.
Midlands: M1: Contraflow on roundabout at junction 18 (A425/A5, Crick); slip road closed; diversion from M1 at junction 16 and 20. A141: Temporary lights 24 hours a day on Warboys to Chatteris Road, A446. Contraflow until March on Colehill bypass.
Wales and West Mid: One lane southbound between junctions 25 and 26; hard shoulder and inside lane closed. A39: Restrictions between Street and A361 at Walton, Somerset. Road works at Holford Arms on Holyhead to Cerrigdyffryn road; temporary lights at Bethesda.
North: M61: Left-hand lane closure on both north and southbound carriageways, on Blacow Bridge, M61 link at Walton Summit.
Scotland: A832: Reconstruction work south of Garrioch. A811: single lane traffic and temporary signals E of Gartochurn. A814: Single-line traffic and temporary signals W of Dumbarton East station, Glasgow Road, Dumbarton. Information supplied by the AA

Parliament today

Commons: (9.30) Children and Young Persons (Amendment) Bill, second reading and other Private Members' Bills.
Copyright: TIMES NEWSPAPERS (Amendment) Bill, 1st reading. If passed, it will give the Press a right of copyright in the Press.

Weather

A cold E airstream covers the British Isles.
6 am to midnight
London, SE, central S, central N England, Midlands: Rather cloudy, mainly dry but scattered showers of rain or sleet; wind NE fresh or strong; max temp 4c (39f).
East Anglia, E, NE England: Mostly cloudy, occasional showers of rain or sleet, snow on high ground; wind NE strong to gale; max temp 4c (39f).
Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, occasional rain or sleet, bright intervals; wind NE fresh or strong; max temp 4c (39f).
SW, NW England, Wales: Mainly dry, rather cloudy at times; bright or sunny intervals, wind NE fresh or strong; max temp 6c (43f).
Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, N. Ireland: Mainly dry, rather cloudy at times, bright or sunny intervals, wind NE moderate or fresh, locally strong; max temp 6c (43f).
Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Mary Fyfe: Rather cloudy, occasional showers of rain or sleet, snow on high ground, wind NE moderate or fresh, locally strong; max temp 5c (41f).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Little change.



High Tides

Location	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.02	6.8	5.08	6.8
Aberdeen	4.49	3.9	4.49	6.8
Avonmouth	0.97	0.9	0.97	6.8
Belfast	2.6	3.2	2.6	6.8
Cardiff	0.22	1.5	0.22	6.8
Doverport	8.54	5.4	9.20	6.8
Dunfermline	3.28	4.8	3.28	6.8
Falmouth	8.24	5.2	8.50	6.8
Glasgow	4.12	4.6	4.08	6.8
Gravelly	3.28	4.8	3.28	6.8
Holyhead	1.83	2.2	1.47	6.8
Hull	9.48	7.0	9.52	6.8
Leamington	2.22	0.7	2.46	6.8
Leith	6.04	5.1	6.24	6.8
Liverpool	2.22	8.2	2.42	6.8
London	9.24	2.5	13.1	6.8
Malaga	3.03	4.7	3.4	6.8
Marazion	8.2	6.7	8.2	6.8
Northfleet	8.2	6.7	8.2	6.8
Oban	8.54	5.9	9.23	6.8
Orkney	2.22	4.4	2.17	6.8
Portsmouth	0.04	0.5	0.29	6.8
Scarborough	2.49	4.5	2.59	6.8
Shetland	2.24	4.4	2.17	6.8
Southampton	2.07	4.4	2.43	6.8
St. Andrew	7.0	6.0	6.6	6.8
Swansea	9.39	6.0	9.0	6.8
Winnipeg	2.5	4.0	3.25	6.8

Tides measured in metres. 1m=3.2808ft.

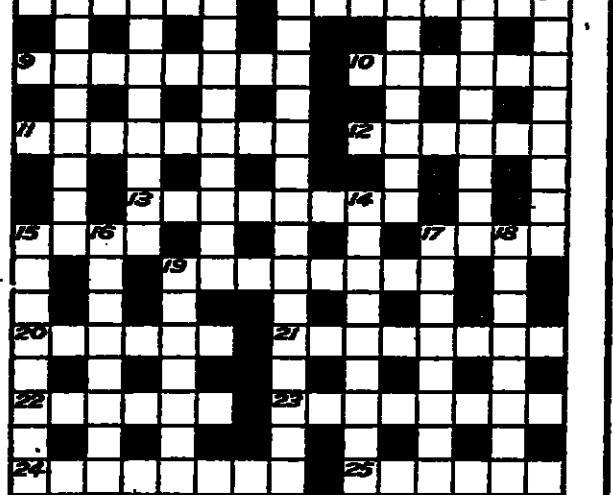
Around Britain

Location	Sun Rain	Max	Min	Sun Rain	Max	Min
EAST COAST						
Scarboro	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Edinburgh	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
London	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Cardiff	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Wales	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
ENGLAND AND WALES						
London (City)	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Birmingham	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Manchester	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Sheffield	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Nottingham	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Leeds	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Sheff	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Cardiff	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
SCOTLAND						
Edinburgh	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Glasgow	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Perth	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Stirling	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
West Coast						
Cardiff	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Winnipeg	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Winnipeg	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Winnipeg	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1

Abroad

Location	Sun Rain	Max	Min	Sun Rain	Max	Min
Algeria	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Alexandria	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Amman	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Ankara	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Antwerp	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Athens	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Bahia	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Bangkok	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Batavia	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Bombay	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Buenos Aires	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Calcutta	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Canton	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Cebu	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Colon	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Hankow	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Hong Kong	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Kobe	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
London	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Lyons	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Manila	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Medan	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Osaka	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Peking	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Rangoon	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
San Francisco	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Singapore	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Sourabaya	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Tientsin	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1
Yokohama	0.4	4.39	0.5	4.1	cloudy	4.1

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,957



ACROSS
1 Small container, say, with decoration on top (3-3).
5 Scottish poet's alternative to bagpipe (8).
9 Pig's extended name (8).
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